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Soviet Union

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U.S., SOVIET STANDS ON ARMS TALKS CONTRASTED

LD101926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Over the past few days American statements on the possibility of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on arms limitation have contained the assertion that the United States is ready to start preliminary negotiations with the Soviet Union, and that supposedly the Soviet Union accepts the American timetable for these negotiations.

Well, to put it mildly, words are words, but in fact the United States has given the go-ahead to start production of materials for creation of the neutron bomb. It is also known that the United States considers that it should accelerate the creation of various types of chemical weapons. It is known that the United States is continuing work on the production of medium-range nuclear missiles in order to start deploying them in 1983 on the territory of a number of Western European states. It is also known that the United States has raised the ceiling of the numbers of the Rapid Deployment Force from 110,000 to 200,000 and maybe even more thousands. These are all facts.

But as for this U.S. timetable with which the Soviet Union is supposed to be agreeing, it is not really serious. There is not and cannot be a U.S. timetable when it is a matter of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Nor, incidentally, can there be a Soviet timetable. It is a reciprocal matter.

However, there is a U.S. position and there is a Soviet position. The Soviet position is that negotiations are essential, that a mutually acceptable agreement must be sought since such an agreement will be in the interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples and in the interests of peace in general. There is the position of the United States, which is piling up more and more new obstacles in the way of solving this, probably the most burning question of today. It is thought that putting these two positions side by side can help answer the question: Which position does the future favor? The future undoubtedly favors the position of the Soviet Union, since that position genuinely responds to the vital aspirations of mankind.

U.S. INTENTION TO BEGIN ARMS TALKS QUESTIONED

LD101446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The British newspaper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, has published a lengthy article claiming that West European countries have achieved success and have convinced the Reagan administration to start talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Our commentator Viktor Levin notes that this newspaper article is based on reports from the American press. The New York TIMES reported that representatives of the United States and the USSR would start preliminary discussions of matters concerning the limitation of nuclear weaponry in Europe in the near future. This newspaper gave the impression that it was quoting information obtained from U.S. State Department circles. There is no doubt that the United State's foreign policy department did indeed attempt to convince the public that Soviet-American talks would start in the very near future. But this does not correspond to the truth in the least.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech yesterday, ever since the present American administration came to power, and to this day, the U.S. side has not made a single real step towards continuing even a preliminary discussion on either the matter of a treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons or the problems of medium-range weapons in Europe. On the contrary, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed, the Americans are using various pretexts to delay the start of such a discussion even though the Soviet Union, for its part, is prepared to start at any time.

Why, it is fitting to ask, is the Washington administration trying to create the impression of its readiness for talks, while avoiding them in practice? The answer lies in the position of the West European states.

Under public pressure, the governments of these countries have repeatedly pointed to the need for starting talks as soon as possible, although the position of a number of these governments is not characteristically consistent either. Nevertheless, Western Europe is exerting a definite influence on Washington.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES assures us that West European countries have achieved success in this, but even this claim is as groundless as the assurances of the American press that Washington intends to start talks with the Soviet Union.

The apparently coordinated actions are designed to confuse the public of the West European states. However, these are fruitless efforts. The clear and precise statement made by Leonid Brezhnev has exposed the dirty game being played by those who are carrying out the dangerous plans to turn Western Europe into a hostage of the adventurist policies of the United States.

FRG'S BAHR IN MOSCOW ON SUPPORT FOR NATO DECISION

LD101020 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (DPA)--Egon Bahr, the disarmament expert of the SPD parliamentary party, reaffirmed his stand in support of the NATO dual decision in Moscow on Wednesday. This was the response of Bahr, who arrived in the Soviet capital on Tuesday for a 5-day visit, to a Moscow radio report which said that he had apparently spoken out sharply against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe shortly before his departure from Bonn.

Bahr, who will meet Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko this afternoon, went on to say that he sees an opportunity for talks with the USSR in the NATO dual decision. He stressed that he still sees the "zero option" as the ideal, that is making the deployment of American missiles unnecessary by negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Bahr Criticizes U.S. Stance

LD101304 Hamburg DPA in German 1110 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Moscow/Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA)--During the visit to Moscow by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and the SPD's disarmament expert, Moscow radio today took up his criticism of the American administration's stance on the NATO dual decision.

Before his trip, Bahr had in the SPD weekly VORWAERTS attributed to the United States the responsibility for the fact that the American-Soviet negotiations on a limitation of medium-range missiles have not yet begun.

In the article, Bahr opposed the statement by Lawrence Eagleburger, the head of the Bureau of European Affairs in the U.S. State Department, that the Reagan administration has let itself be pushed into disarmament decisions by the NATO allies. Bahr wrote on this: "Very well. The allies will not let themselves be pushed into an arms buildup by the Americans. Good, too. The new etiquette in dealings between equal partners is that no holds are barred. This is poison for the alliance, made in the USA."

Eagleburger's statement, quoted in the press, that the modernization of Euro-strategic nuclear weapons must proceed independently and must be seen as a separate entity, in Bahr's view contradicts the NATO decision. He stressed that "the United States wants, even if nothing comes of the negotiations with Moscow, to carry through the missiles decision in any case. This will not work." He said that without negotiations there would be no deployment; that was the NATO agreement.

He also said the Eagleburger's statements are in contradiction to the agreement between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Hans-Dietrich Genscher and to the assurances given by President Ronald Reagan to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Bahr also criticized the fact that, according to press reports, the U.S. administration wants to start production of the neutron bomb and he pointed to earlier statements by Moscow that in this case it would itself start production of the weapon. "Production is an American decision. Deployment on our territory is ours," Bahr said. Noting the renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb by the previous American administration, Bahr wrote that Bonn's right to adhere to its policy is as undisputed as Washington's right to change its policy. He also recalled Washington's promise of consultations with the allies prior to such a decision and he asked the federal government whether there were such consultations in the question of the neutron bomb.

Bahr, Korniyenko Urge Talks

LD101824 Hamburg DPA in German 1712 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 10 Jun (DPA)--According to German information, there were differing points of view at SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr's talks in Moscow, with regard to efforts to limit strategic arms and to the problems of medium-range missiles.

However, following an exchange of views with First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and First Deputy Chief of the General Staff S. Akhromeyev this afternoon, the German side issued a statement saying that there had been agreement that substantial negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons should materialize as soon as possible. Bahr would inform Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in detail about his talks, the statement said.

SOVIET ENVOY TO DISARMAMENT TALKS ON SESSION, AIMS

LD102008 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 10 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov report]

[Text] Geneva, 10 Jun (TASS)--The Committee on Disarmament resumes its session at Geneva's Palace of Nations tomorrow.

The committee will continue examining such topical problems of disarmament as discontinuance of the nuclear arms race, prohibition of chemical, radiological weapons, new types and system of weapons of mass destruction, the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests, the strengthening of the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states as well as the question of elaborating a universal disarmament programme.

On the eve of the opening of the session, in an interview with the TASS correspondent, Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the committee, said that the countries of the socialist community would work within the committee to achieve progress in the negotiations designed to curb the arms race. We are guided by the Leninist foreign policy course of the USSR, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and by statements of Leonid Brezhnev. Our delegation, Viktor Israelyan said, will spare no efforts to enable this important forum to hold its deliberations in a businesslike atmosphere.

The current deterioration of the international situation, Viktor Israelyan said in conclusion, is due to the aggressive course of the imperialist circles. In these conditions, the Soviet Union continues its course of preventing a war, limiting armaments and carrying out a general and complete disarmament.

PRAVDA REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS OF PAST WEEK

LD101321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] The Key Question

June traditionally begins with the International Day for the Protection of Children. World Environmental Conservation Day also fell this week. The two events have a clear common denominator: It is necessary to deliver mankind from the threat of thermonuclear disaster and ensure the people's peaceful future. However complex the international situation, exacerbated by imperialism, this task is realistic and feasible. And it is above all the Leninist, peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which serves and continues to serve peace, which gives people of goodwill in the world confidence in this.

"The international situation may be worse or better, but it is very important not to deviate from the correct path," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "We will work persistently to lower the pitch of tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. That is the key question."

Literally every day shows show persistently and consistently the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community operate in this direction. The foreign policy ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress are having their effect, clearing the way for a serious political dialogue and for talks on the basic issues of war and peace. For the practical implementation of the major initiatives of the peace program for the eighties, great significance is attached to coordinated efforts by socialist diplomacy.

In this sphere useful talks were held in Moscow the other day between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister. Attention was focused mainly on the concrete measures to improve international relations proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet-Bulgarian exchange of opinions confirmed the complete mutual understanding and identity of views. Both sides are convinced that the present world situation requires a radical change. What is needed is a turn from tension and confrontation toward the improvement of the international climate, the transition to contacts, extensive dialogue and constructive talks at all levels with a view to achieving mutually acceptable agreements on disputed issues and on the key questions of strengthening peace and security.

Millions of people in the world welcome the Soviet Union's open, honest, consistent Leninist foreign policy. Although there is not a moment's respite from the deafening propaganda of imperialism and hegemonism, which are brandishing the "Soviet threat" bugaboo, the truth about the peace program for the eighties is making its way into the peoples' minds and hearts. "Few people doubt the USSR's interest in detente and arms control," New York's NEWSDAY notes in its 1 June issue.

Unfortunately the news from the U.S. capital has mainly been in a familiar key this week: new military appropriations and programs, tests of laser weapons and bombers, the commencement of production of a new warhead for Lance missiles was reported. Thus another step is taken toward the creation of the barbaric neutron weapon.

The pursuit of the elusive phantom of military superiority, the stake of strong-arms methods and confrontation in everyday international life--it seems that this military-political flurry is eclipsing every glimpse of reason, consideration and circumspection on the Potomac. This phenomenon is already causing many Americans serious concern. Noting that the Reagan administration "is trying to carry out a global ideological and political offensive against the Soviet Union with the emphasis on the buildup of military might," Washington POST observer D. Doder considers it necessary to warn: "This course ultimately increases the danger of nuclear confrontation and in the short term could have a negative effect on the U.S. economy and on the Americans' relations with their closest allies."

On this side of the Atlantic Washington's policy was, as it were, echoed in the report "The Strategic Situation: 1980-1981." It was submitted the other day by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. In particular, it notes with concern America's "increasing emphasis on nuclear weapons." People across the ocean "often uncritically adopt scenarios for nuclear war and limited nuclear war."

The report's compilers presume that Washington will inevitably come up against the realities of our time. They write that "The actual state of affairs will inevitably make itself felt." That means, above all, "strategic nuclear parity with the Soviet Union and the increasing reluctance of members of the Western alliance to subordinate their own interests to those of the leading power in the alliance." There is also the fact that building up military muscle "cannot in any event be a substitute for political decisions."

On the whole the report's authors advocate preserving detente and "strengthening, not weakening East-West dialogue, particularly between the two great powers." Obviously these conditions are drawn not without consideration of the sentiments which are becoming increasingly widespread in broad political and public circles in West European countries.

At Sharp Corners

Western Europe is now living through unusual, difficult times. In early June many countries in that part of the continent were in the grip of sharp reversals in the domestic political struggle, class confrontations and economic disorders.

The development of the situation in France is arousing great interest everywhere. After the May victory of leftwing forces, as a result of which Socialist F. Mitterrand became president of the republic, a new confrontation has now been launched in the course of the election campaign for the elections to the National Assembly. The first round of voting is next Sunday.

Leftwing forces are seeking a majority in the National Assembly. This aim is served by an agreement reached the other day by the country's Communist and Socialist Parties. They want to "confirm and consolidate the victory secured on 10 May." Depending on the results of the first round, the two parties will give joint support to the most promising leftwing candidates in the second round, on 21 June. The parties of the bourgeois bloc are seeking to retain their parliamentary superiority, as they have done hitherto. Naturally, in view of this confrontation the forthcoming elections are of special significance.

Despite the election campaign, C. Cheysson, French minister of foreign affairs, made two foreign trips during the week. The first was to Bonn, whose leaders are seeking to maintain the "special relationship" with Paris which is of great significance within the Common Market. They also need French goodwill now for certain domestic political reasons.

However, the Paris newspapers regard the second visit--to Washington--as the "first major diplomatic meeting" for the head of the French foreign policy department. There, the press notes, people are concerned at the situaton in France. Voices can be heard across the ocean indicating who may and who may not form part of the French Government according to American taste--meaning the communists.

Observers note that it is a question of a "familiarization visit," for which the American side took the initiative, according to press reports. AFP sums up in this connection that France will be a "difficult, but reliable" U.S. ally. Commentaries in the American and French press note that there are areas of agreement and disagreement between the two countries. According to the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, "Washington has evaluated the fact that the French hurried unhesitatingly to the aid of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt over the Euromissiles."

Despite this support from the outside and propaganda efforts within the country, the positions of the supporters of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in the FRG are not acquiring greater credibility as far as broad sections of the West German population are concerned.

This was demonstrated, in particular, by a discussion of questions relating to the "upgrading" of NATO nuclear missiles at the Free Democratic Party Congress in Cologne the other day. With considerable difficulty H.-D. Genscher, the leader of the party which forms part of the Bonn coalition, managed to push through a resolution supporting this decision. Nevertheless, more than one-fourth of the delgates voted against it.

A New York TIMES item quoted the results of a poll carried out for the U.S. administration: 66 percent of the FRG population is against the NATO decision. This is no accident. People can see that Washington is in no rush to talk. It is thinking chiefly about deploying its first-strike nuclear weapons. As the U.S. Secretary of State's Assistant for European Affairs Eagleburger said on 7 June, "The decision to sit down at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union on arms control questions must not be made simply because we must take into account the pressure exerted on us by the allies." He clarified this by saying that "their view can only be one aspect of the question, and, frankly, not the chief aspect." No comment.

The government crisis continues in Italy. The Western press writes that this country is going through the "most serious political crisis of recent years." Ireland is in the midst of an election struggle. Voting there is on 11 June. The recent elections in the Netherlands did not clarify the domestic political situation. REUTERS points out the "complex process of the formation of a new government" which may "take several months."

The situation remains tense in Spain where democratic forces are warning of a serious danger from the right. The other day reports also arrived from Greece of signs of conspiratorial activity by reactionary officers. Incidentally, these south European countries are current objects of special Pentagon attention. Talks are taking place in Madrid and Athens on military relations with the United States and on the retention of U.S. bases beyond the Pyrenes and on the Peloponnesus. Washington is working hard to instill into Spain the idea of NATO membership.

Everywhere the political problems of West European countries are aggravated by economic ills, inflation and mass unemployment. Some Western commemtators sigh: Western Europe "is not what it was." They note greater political and socioeconomic instability in many West European countries.

But what worries the West European public most of all is the growing military threat posed by the NATO decision to "upgrade" nuclear missiles. These plans are encountering a growing rebuff from the peoples. Their struggle for peace and detente is spreading far and wide.

A Wanton Venture

Recently the West and China have again been sounding off about an "international conference on Kampuchea." By pressuring the UN Secretariat, Washington and Beijing are doing their utmost to expedite the implementation of this venture and are using certain Southeast Asian countries to this end. This is another obvious attempt at gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK).

The whole world has seen Kampuchea return to a normal life after the nightmare of Pol Pot genocide. Famine has been eliminated, agriculture is producing, industry is operating, children are attending schools and the sick are getting medical treatment.

Kampuchea statehood is gathering strength. The elections to local organs of power and to the National Assembly, which will soon be adopting the republic's constitution, were an event of immense political importance. The Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, which outlined the big new tasks for the country's development, was held at the end of May in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm and confidence in the future. Enjoying the confidence and support of the people, the People's Revolutionary Council--the PRK Government--is in full control of the situation throughout the republic.

Instead of giving the Kampuchean people the chance to quietly go about their business, Beijing and its willing and voluntary accomplices are trying to use the "conference" venture as a cover for subversive and bandit activity against the PRK carried out by bankrupt henchmen of imperialism and hegemonism from Thai territory. There are other facts as well. The Southeast Asian peoples are now becoming increasingly aware that the main threat to their interests and independence is posed by the hegemonist course pursued by Beijing which has no qualms about carrying out armed provocations against China's neighbors, which is making claims on their land and is trying to dictate to them. The purpose of the anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese ballyhoo, now being served up as an accompaniment to the "conference" venture, is, according to the plans of the forces behind it, to distract attention from the real threat and to rekindle tension in the Indochina region.

The PRK and the Indochinese countries with which it has friendly relations resolutely reject the "conference" which means that the venture is a "nonstarter" and is incapable of leading to anything. It is nonetheless a nuisance, a mine on the path of normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. The idea is to use it to hinder certain positive improvements which had been apparent recently in this region. Remember the Lao foreign minister's recent talks in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. There have been useful contacts through foreign policy departments between Vietnam and Thailand.

All the ingredients exist for the normalization of the Southeast Asian situation. A good foundation for this was elaborated by the Ho Chi Minh City conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers. As is known, its participants put forward an initiative regarding the holding of a regional conference between the two groups of states--Indochina and ASEAN--for the purpose of safeguarding peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The only real way to normalize the situation in the region is through actions not just words.

KOSTANDOV OPENS INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL SYMPOSIUM

LD051351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Chemists Confer"]

[Text] Kalinin, 26 May--Improving the production and processing of chemical fibers and their consumer properties is a major task for chemists. These problems are the focus of the attention of the participants in an international symposium which opened in Kishinev today. Around 800 scientists and experts from 21 different countries will compare notes and present more than 200 papers.

The symposium participants responded with tumultuous applause to a greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The message was read out by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The symposium participants will be discussing the problems involved in making mathematical models of production processes and the scope for automating quality control. The important thing is that the experts' attention is centered on practical questions: the introduction of high-speed processes and energy-saving technology and equipment.

U.S. VIEWED RESPONSIBLE FOR ISRAELI RAID

LD102128 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 10 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Nikolay Setunskiy commentary: "Washington Is Responsible"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--The Israeli bandit raid on Baghdad quite naturally gives rise to the question: Why the Zionist regime, which has elevated international terrorism to the status of state policy, is getting increasingly impudent? On what forces does it rely for support in the pursuance of its policy of open gangsterism?

The answer to these questions is quite clear. It is common knowledge that Israel used for the barbarous attack U.S.-made aircraft, that the Israeli air pirates are trained by American instructors, that American bombs were dropped on the Iraqi soil, it must be also recalled that American weapons also sow death and destruction in Lebanon. Repressions against the peaceful population on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands are toughening from day to day. In other words it is Washington, which is responsible for the crimes of the high-handed aggressors in an equal if not even in a larger measure than Tel Aviv itself.

Moreover, there is an impression that the more impudently Israel behaves itself, the more brigand in their character its armed provocations are, the more hurriedly and on an ever increasing scale the Washington administration relays to it for the "spendings" of its death carrying export. Under the already existing contracts the USA is to supply 3,000 million dollars worth of weapons and military equipment to the terrorist state. Among the items to be supplied by the United States are fighter bombers, tanks, missiles and armoured personnel carriers. Isn't it an invitation to ever more brutal crimes? This encouragement is the more dangerous that Tel Aviv strives to obtain the nuclear weapon. [sentence as received] It is even hard to imagine how far the actual instigation of the aggressor will lead in such circumstances and in what consequences it may result.

But Washington does not confine itself to the role of a death salesman. Everything is one on the banks of the Potomac to ensure a political cover for Israel. It would take quite a lot of time to calculate how many times the U.S. delegate to the United Nations Organisation blocked the adoption of decisions condemning Israeli acts of terror. The administration justifies them even more often. And now again a spokesman for the U.S. State Department hastened to say that the piractic raid on Baghdad should not be described as an act of terrorism. This is a striking cynical protection of international banditism.

What is behind this policy, what are its aims? The U.S. administration, which has turned Tel Aviv into its weapon, into a U.S. policeman in the Middle East, hopes to use it for resolving with the least possible out by the same ask of putting the Arab world on its knees. [sentence as received] This is all done in the name of Washington's strategic aims, its global ambitions, imperial claims to that region as a sphere of "vital interests" where U.S. oil and other corporations, which strive to lay their hand on the natural wealth of the Middle East and Persian Gulf countries, could exercise undivided sway.

This is the real cause, the Washington [as received] plays with fire by sacrificing for the sake of its selfish interests peace and security of the countries and peoples in that part of the world. It is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. And not only for the states in the region, but also for those who instigate the aggressor, thus disregarding the lessons of history.

HAIG VISIT, ARMS DELIVERIES TO PRC VIEWED

Soltan Previews Visit

LD101952 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, was left on a tour of Asian countries. His main destination is Beijing, where he is reported to discuss mutual strategic interests of the United States and China. Yuriy Soltan of Radio Moscow comments.

The Carter administration used to talk about parallel courses; the Reagan administration is now talking about mutual strategic interests. A year ago the United States decided to grant China what it described as nonlethal military equipment, and prepared 400 sale licenses.

Alexander Haig is now bringing a more valuable gift. According to the well informed NEWSWEEK magazine he is to finalize the details for expanding U.S.-China military cooperation, whereby China will get an opportunity to buy lethal military hardware from the United States and will get greater access to space and nuclear missile technology. The drawing together of the two nations has now acquired a distinctly military edge. But Washington's decision to give much aid to China to modernize its army is by no means a gesture of generosity, because it has never bestowed gifts without a reason. [Passage indistinct] is that America is paying off China's readiness to look after its interests in Asia, the way Egypt does it in the Middle East.

As before, Washington is going to play the China card, to build up tension in Asia, crack down on national liberation movements, and weaken independent and peaceful nations on the continent. Suffice it to recall what has happened since the two countries normalized relations. Here are some of the developments: China's aggression against Vietnam; coordination of efforts by Washington and Beijing in the undeclared war against Afghanistan; an increase in hostile activities against India; attempts to reinstall the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea; and the recent abortive coup in Bangladesh. A greater military potential will undoubtedly add to China's expansionism and will escalate the threat to peace in Asia. But there is another side to the matter. The Chinese are not even trying to hide that their strategic interests dovetail with America's, because they need more money and more weapons. China's leaders want a world nuclear war and they are preparing for it. They even say the war will begin at the end of the century. By that time China hopes to overtake the leading powers in nuclear missiles. To turn a blind eye on China's dangerous global ambitions and to encourage them with arms injections, as the Reagan administration is doing, is tantamount to increasing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Expanded Arms Sales

LD100943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Expanding Military Supplies"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun--The United States is planning a substantial expansion of military deliveries to China. An official spokesman for the U.S. State Department has announced that the Reagan administration is now elaborating measures which should open up access for Beijing to more complex U.S. combat equipment. According to UPI's data, the government decision on this score will be taken before U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig leaves for Beijing, where he is due on 10 June for a 3-day official visit.

Under trade rules currently in force in the United States China is allowed to purchase military transport aircraft, radioelectronic equipment for military purposes, and other equipment in the United States.

According to UPI's information, Washington is even prepared to give Beijing certain financial privileges including loans on easy terms so that the Chinese can purchase arms from it more energetically.

Foreign observers note that Washington has not abandoned the idea of playing the "China card" against the USSR and to this end is prepared to arm China intensively, playing on its foreign policy course hostile to the Soviet Union.

HAIG STATEMENT ON NEUTRON WEAPONS 'A SMOKESCREEN'

LD100927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Despite Indignation"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun--Despite indignant protests from the world public, the United States has commenced production of a new type of barbarous mass destruction weapon--neutron warheads for the Lance missiles destined to be deployed on the territory of West European countries.

As the Washington POST reports today, last Monday the U.S. Department of Energy informed the House Armed Services Committee that it had begun manufacturing neutron warheads for missiles, while production of new 8-inch neutron artillery shells will commence in July.

Although, as the press points out, the Department of Energy has begun producing neutron weapons without a final decision on this count from the White House (this matter is under consideration), it is known that the new administration supported back in January the idea of producing neutron weapons and deploying them in Europe. Indeed, knowing the sentiments in West Europe, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig declared at the time that Washington would take no action before careful consultation with the NATO members. In the light of the facts which have been revealed, however, it is obvious that that was just another smokescreen.

PRAVDA REPORTS NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST DETONATION

LD100837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Latest Explosion"]

[Text] San Francisco, 7 Jun--The latest U.S. nuclear weapons test--the sixth this year--has been carried out at a test site in Nevada. According to a Department of Energy report, the force of the underground nuclear explosion was between 20 and 150 kilotons.

TRENDS IN U.S. MILITARY SPENDING, STRATEGY HIT

LD101537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 3

[International observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Washington's Militarist Baton"]

[Text] We turn to the past in order to gain a better understanding of the present and to foresee the future. Particularly if that past is not so distant. Just over 3 years ago the then U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown predicted that by 1983 the American military budget would rise to a record level of $172.3 billion. Outlining the stages of the "5-year plan of the arms race" being imposed by Washington, he boasted of the Pentagon's "speed," calling for a "long-distance runner." Brown prophesied without fear of exaggeration. Even then the Carter administration was drawing up the "antidetente strategy" and accelerating military preparations.

Taking over the militarist baton, the Reagan administration quickly broke its predecessors' sinister "records." There are still 2 years to run to the time set by Brown, but U.S. military spending is already considerably in excess of the sum that he forecast. In the current fiscal year, it is reported, it will reach $180.7 billion. The Pentagon's budget will more than double over the "5-year plan of the arms race." The dollar fixes, with which the Republican administration is lavish, are giving the "long-distance runner" pep on such things that its former chief could not even dream.

Of the military budget planned for fiscal 1982 in the sum of $226.3 billion, more than half--$136.5 billion--is earmarked to realize the Pentagon's major projects. This is $30 billion more than the record sum that Carter, who was leaving the White House, was asking for toward the end.

The unprecedented appropriations for military purposes appear particularly sinister against the background of the blasphemous and reckless statements of the present American leaders that "there are more important things than peace" and that it is supposedly "possible to win" a nuclear war. Having set itself the goal of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, Washington is earmarking a huge share of the military appropriations for the quantitative buildup and qualitative improvement of strategic forces. Here are just a few figures. Some $2.4 billion for the production of MX mobile ICBM's. The deployment of 200 such missiles will cost $50 billion according to some figures and $100 billion according to others.

A number of senators are insisting on the deployment of these missiles in the silos that already exist for Minuteman missiles and proposing the deployment of a new ABM system to provide them with cover. They evidently are not in the least embarrassed that such a deployment would be in violation of the Soviet-American agreement that exists on this score.

Some $2.4 billion are being allocated for preliminary work on creating a new strategic bomber to replace the B-52. They are faced with resolving in the very near future the question of whether this will be a totally new bomber or a modification of the earlier developed B-1, or the stealth aircraft "invisible" to enemy radar. The possibility of yet another variant cannot be ruled out--the arming of the new aircraft with cruise missiles so that it can launch them without entering the enemy's air defense zone. It is planned to purchase 100-110 new strategic bombers at a total cost of $15-20 billion.

The Soviet Union's proposal made from the high rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress is well known: to reach agreement on limiting the deployment of nuclear-powered submarines--of the Ohio type in the United States and similar in the USSR--and also on banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles deployed on these ships and the creation of new missiles. However, work is continuing in the United States at an accelerated pace to create the aforesaid submarine nuclear missile system--which according to foreign press data, will cost many billions of dollars.

The programs relating to strategic forces, as President Reagan's budget message to Congress states, provide for the production of an additional quantity of cruise missiles, the modernization of fuel tanker aircraft and so forth. Nor should it be forgotten that preparations are underway to produce a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles--the Pershing-2 and Tomahawk. The cost of creating them and deploying them in West Europe is put at $4-5 billion.

Far from always do the funds officially allocated to the Pentagon truthfully reflect the true picture of the country's militarization, Congress, for example, has approved the appropriation of several million dollars for the construction of a plant to manufacture new types of chemical weapons. The amount might not seem so great, particularly if you compare it with the billions being allocated to the MX missiles or the strategic bomber. However, as the Washington POST emphasizes, it hides the far-reaching consequences of violating the "moratorium" on the manufacture of these barbarous weapons. Approximately 40,000 tons of various types of nerve-paralytic weapons are already stored at U.S. bases and depots. The Pentagon's 5-year program for the production of new types of chemical weapons is budgeted at $2.47 billion, but even this sum, according to press data, will be increased 200-300 percent.

It is also significant that Washington intends to deploy the means of combat that are most dangerous for the cause of peace--medium-range nuclear missiles designed for a first strike and the new "binary" chemical ammunition--not in the United States but on the territory of the European NATO allies, turning them into not only "nuclear" but also "chemical" hostages. "If these chemical weapons," the Washington POST warns, "are used, as proposed, in densely populated regions of Europe, the number of casualties among the peaceful population will run to millions...."

In pursuit of the illusion of military superiority they are gambling not only on strategic but also on conventional armed forces (ground forces, air force and navy). The emphasis on the latter is easily explained: Precisely these are called upon to ensure that Washington can realize its global military presence and display determination to use force in "critically important" regions of the world. To this end the draft military budget for fiscal 1982 allocates $2 billion for the purchase of 120 F-15 fighter-bombers for the Air Force, approximately $2 billion for the purchase of 58 F-18 fighters for the Navy, $1 billion for the purchase of 720 M-1 Abrams tanks and so forth.

The reasons behind particular appropriations are sometimes not devoid of overt blackmail and cynicism. Thus, the granting of $158 million to the Pentagon to demothball and commission the battleship New Jersey is explained in the United States by saying that it might "make an impression" on other countries, particularly in the Persian Gulf, whither it is proposed to send it. And according to the Washington POST magazine, the administration plans to demothball three more battleships, reequipping and arming each one with 400 cruise missiles, ship-to-ship Harpoon missiles and vertical take off fighters. It is planned to use them in the Indian Ocean and in other parts of the world remote from the United States.

In connection with the adoption of a large number of strategic and conventional means of combat the U.S. administration, according to the New York TIMES, is considering plans to place up to 250,000 more men under arms over the next 5 years: 80,000 men in the ground forces (it is planned, in particular, to form two new divisions) and an equal number in the navy (it is planned to increase the complement of ships from 450 to 600 units), and 35,000 in the Air Force (there will be a sharp increase in the number of combat, transport and other aircraft). It is proposed to increase the strength of the Marine Corps. The maintenance of such an additional contingent will cost $3.75 billion a year.

These plans are connected with the transatlantic hawks' desire to keep in their sights countries and regions where the liberation struggle is spreading and which Weinberger, the Pentagon's present chief, calls "points of maximum application of American might."

The role of the strike force poised over the developing countries is allocated to the Rapid Deployment Force, whose complement may include formations and units with a total strength of up to 230,000 men. Whereas under Carter it was planned to spend a minimum of $10 billion on knocking together and training this gendarme formation, considerably more is planned under Reagan. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE explains this by saying that the emphasis is now being placed on ensuring a considerable U.S. military presence, particularly in southwest Asia, not on a temporary but a permanent basis--which will require vast expenditure on the creation not only of new sea and air means of transport but also of large military bases (not just weapons dumps) in other countries. In addition, the need will arise to allocate additional funds to "improve the potential for secret operations" aimed at preventing events in those countries such as, for example, the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran. All this explains, according to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, why Reagan "added almost $2.5 billion to the already considerable sum requested by Carter for 1982 to cover the expenditure associated with the Rapid Deployment Force."

The Pentagon is now trying to "update" the strategy of "antipartisan war" with regard to the failure of the "dirty war" in Vietnam. It is bringing to the fore renunciation of gradual escalation in favor of a lightning armed invasion using large troop contingents; the massive use of modern combat hardware at the very beginning of a predatory war with possible use of tactical nuclear and chemical ammunition if the enemy's resistance cannot be broken quickly. This strategy, the Paris magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes, could be used extensively during possible U.S. military adventures in Central America, Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and Southeast Asia. Both the past and, particularly, the present of American imperialism attest indisputably to its unswerving desire to dictate its will to the world "from a position of strength." Although in our nuclear age such an aim is utterly hopeless, it is fraught with a serious threat to peace and the peoples' security.

NIMITZ CRASH ONLY HIGHLIGHTS SIMILAR INCIDENTS

LD091531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous 'Accidents'"]

[Text] One mishap after another, one explosion after another, one fire after another--and all this alongside nuclear warheads or nuclear materials. Such "accidents" have long ceased to be rare among the U.S. Armed Forces and at U.S. military-industrial installations. Only recently there have been three incidents fraught with dangerous consequences.

On 26 May an EA-6B prowler reconnaissance aircraft crashed into the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Nimitz and tore along it in a ball of fire, destroying other aircraft and killing people. A fire broke out. Missiles exploded from the heat. By a miracle the explosions and flames did not touch the nuclear warheads on board the aircraft carrier. During the catastrophe the Nimitz was passing in the vicinity of the densely-populated Florida coast.

During just 3 months last year there were 10 successive crashes involving aircraft of the type which crashed onto the Nimitz's deck. The U.S. Navy alone lost 110 aircraft as a result of accidents last year and 35 this year (not counting the 21 destroyed or damaged on the Nimitz). Airmen from across the Atlantic term the typical landing of the EA-6B prowler reconnaissance aircraft on the aircraft carrier a "controlled crash."

Another report: At the end of May an accident occurred at a uranium enrichment enterprise at Oak Ridge (Tennessee). There was a leak of radioactive gases. The workers and employees were evacuated in a panic. Following this there was another dangerous accident, a fire on the military transport ship Nitro close to the shores of Crete. The fire was successfully extinguished after coming close to holds filled with missiles, explosives and also, foreign agencies presume, nuclear warheads.

Three such occurrences in a few days. Not too often?

The New York TIMES reports on a Pentagon enquiry from which it transpires that the U.S. military department has for many years been concealing from the public the facts about accidents involving aircraft and submarines equipped with mass destruction weapons. In a number of instances nuclear bombs and warheads sank to the bottom of the world ocean. This deadly cargo is hidden somewhere to this day. Where? The Pentagon is keeping the heightened danger zones secret....

The U.S. public coalition "mobilization of the people against war" quite reasonably believes that the increasingly frequent incidents with nuclear weapons are the result of Washington's course of accelerated militarization. The transatlantic military's irresponsible game with atomic death is evidence of a profound contempt for the fate and life itself of millions of people.

FORMER STATE OFFICIAL ARTICLE ON RDF VIEWED

LD070834 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Jun, TASS--The talk about a "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf contries is a shameless invention which is being used by the United States as a plea for building up U.S. military presence in the area and for a speeded-up formation of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Corps. This truth has been virtually acknowledged in an article contributed to the FOREIGN POLICY journal by David Newsom, former U.S. under secretary of state.

Mr Newsom, who is now the leader of one of the research centres of Georgetown University, writes that there are no signs that the Soviet Union intends to introduce its armed forces to the Persian Gulf area. He points out that a genuine threat to the region is posed by the plans which are being worked out in the United States for the use of U.S. Armed Forces to 'solve' local conflicts.

The author exposes the attempts by the leaders of the present and previous administrations of the USA to justify the formation of the Rapid Deployment Corps by pleading a certain "necessity" for the United States to "defend" the routes for the supply of oil from the Middle East. He emphasizes that the dispatch of U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf area will produce an opposite effect: Instead of securing the oil supply routes it will result in their destruction. Mr Newsom writes in conclusion that, moreover, the build-up of U.S. presence in the Middle East is fraught with a threat not only to the countries of the region but to universal peace as well.

MONGOLIA'S TSEBEGMID IN MOSCOW FOR FESTIVAL

Arrival Reported

LD100949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal People's Creation"]

[Text] Mongolian culture days in the Soviet Union are being devoted to the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia. A delegation headed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and Mongolian minister of culture, has arrived in Moscow to take part in them.

The program for the days, which will take place in all the union republics from 9 through 18 June, is full and varied.

Gorbachev Attends Opening

LD092041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] At the USSR Bolshoy Theater the ceremonial opening took place of the days of culture of the Mongolian People's Republic in the Soviet Union. They are devoted to the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia. Comrades Gorbachev, Demichev, Dolgikh and a Mongolian delegation were present at the soiree. There was a grand concert by Mongolian artists.

Cultural Protocol Signed

SK110330 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jun 10 (MONTSAME)--A protocol of the session of the Mongolian-Soviet commission on cultural cooperation, which was held in Moscow, envisages the further expansion of ties in all the fields of art and literature. The protocol was signed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, minister of culture of the MPR, and P. Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR.

The very fact of setting up this commission testifies to the constant attention of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the CPSU and the governments of both countries to the further development of the Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and its role in the all-embracing fraternal relations between the MPR and the Soviet Union, the document notes.

The commission noted with satisfaction that the Mongolian-Soviet relations promote reciprocal spiritual enrichment of the peoples of the two countries.

MONGOLIA'S ADYAA ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN IRKUTSK

Opening Session

LD100831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Correspondent V. Yermolayev report: "Strong Through Friendship"]

[Text] Irkutsk, 4 Jun--A regional scientific and practical conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution began its work here today.

G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, N.V. Bannikov, first secretary of Irkutskiy Obkom, and other conference participants pointed out that the working people of East Siberia and Mongolia have longstanding, strong, friendly ties. As early as the twenties the city on the Angara had become a forging ground for cadres for the fraternal country. More than 2,000 young men and women from Mongolia are now studying in its secondary and higher educational institutions. The socialist competition between the working people of the East Siberian and Ulaanbaatar railroads has become traditional. Businesslike cooperation between the party organizations and labor collectives of Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts, the Buryatskaya ASSR and the border cities and aymags of Mongolia yields good fruit.

Conference Completes Work

SK110120 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1909 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (MONTSAME)--The scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution has ended in Irkutsk, the capital of East Siberia.

Mongolian and Soviet historians, social scientists, sociologists, geographers and philologists devoted their reports and presentations at the conference to the historical path of struggle and victories of the Mongolian people, who have made the transition from feudalism to socialism, to the successes and achievements of the working people of the MPR in socialist construction and to the fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The participants in the conference noted that during the 60 years of its development, the MPR has achieved enormous successes and completely eliminated the former ancient economic and cultural backwardness. Radical changes have been made in the structure of the national economy, and the socialist cultural revolution has been victorious. All of the MPR's historical achievements and its grandiose successes in socialist construction are the result of the selfless labor of the Mongolian people, led by their militant vanguard the MPRP, and the result of the establishment of the alliance and friendship with the people of the Soviet Union and the comprehensive fraternal assistance of the USSR, as well as the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community.

The conference, organized on the initiative of the Irkutskiy Obkom attracted the attention of the general public of the MPR and USSR [words indistinct] to describe the impressive results of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia and highly praise the contribution of the Mongolian people to the cause of peace and socialism. Over the course of 2 days, about 20 reports and presentations were given.

G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

VNA DENIES VIETNAMESE PULLOUT FROM KAMPUCHEA

LD100823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Denial of Rumors"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Jun--VNA has denied rumors being spread by certain Western mass news media about a so-called "partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea."

Recalling that the presence of a Vietnamese military contingent on Kampuchean territory is an internal matter for the two countries, VNA declares: The SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will decide the question of the withdrawal of these troops when the Chinese threat to the security of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea ceases to exist. A partial withdrawal will be made if Thailand ceases all hostile actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its support for the reactionary Khmer gangs sheltered on Thai territory, stops supplying them with weapons and food, disarms the bandits, concentrates them in special camps for displaced persons and moves the refugee camps to regions remote from the Kampuchean-Thai border.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT ON PRC 'PROVOCATION' CITED

LD100959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry Note"]

[Text] New York, 5 Jun--A statement by a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been disseminated at the UN headquarters as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The document draws the attention of the international community to Beijing's provocative intention to start widely supplying weapons to Son Sann's terrorist gangs of reactionary Khmer emigres.

The statement emphasizes that this is totally in keeping with the aggressive designs of Washington and Beijing, which are seeking to unite Khmer reactionaries of every stripe in a so-called "united front" to conduct subversive actions against the Kampuchean people.

The whole world knows that the Kampuchean people, having freed themselves from the regime of Beijing's henchmen Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, which carried out genocide, have achieved great successes in national reconstruction, the document states. Their cohesion around the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was convincingly demonstrated by the unanimous vote for candidates of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation in the general election to the National Assembly.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council resolutely condemns the subversive maneuvers being undertaken by the Chinese expansionists in close cooperation with the American imperialists and also the Thai authorities, the statement points out. Confirming its right to legitimate self-defense, it will take all necessary measures to oppose acts which threaten the country's sovereignty, security and territorial integrity and the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

Tavrovskiy Comment

LD101135 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 5 Jun 81 p 9

[Tu. Tavrovskiy article: "Vanguard of the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] The Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Congress will go down as one of the most important events in the Kampuchean people's history. The 162 delegates included the best representatives of the people and fighters against imperialist and local reaction and against the criminal Pol Pot clique that usurped power in the party and the country.

The preceding, Third KPRP Congress was held 5-8 January 1979, at the height of the fighting to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. KPRP members, who had joined the mass organization of patriots of the land of Angkor--the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS)--were in the front ranks of the advancing forces. When the whole country had been cleared of the Pol Pot killers, the party members, still operating within the KNUFNS framework, headed the difficult struggle to restore the economy and normalize life.

A great deal has already been done. Impressive was how the Kampuchean people's successes in reviving the country were described from the congress rostrum by M.G. Gapurov, head of the CPSU delegation and first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. Even those who wish ill to People's Kampuchea are forced to speak grudgingly of the achievements in solving the food problem, restoring transportation and communications and the health and education systems, and organizing normal economic activity. The consolidation of the country's political life is proceeding vigorously. There have been elections to the local organs of power and then to the National Assembly, and the draft constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has been published for nationwide discussion. And now a congress of the ruling party--society's leading and organizing force--has been held in Phnom Penh.

The KPRP Central Committee report, delivered by Pen Sovan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, and the delegates' speeches focused attention on the three most important tasks facing the party and the whole people at the present stage of the revolution: defense of the homeland, restoration of the economy, and gradual progress toward socialism.

Yes, the Kampucheans still have to keep firm hold of their weapons and to divert considerable manpower and material resources into defending the country against bandits and terrorists of various sorts, who are backed by Beijing, Washington and reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries. According to the New York DAILY NEWS, the main aim of Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to Beijing, planned for the end of June, will be to discuss a plan for pooling the Chinese and U.S. efforts to assist various Khmer reactionary groupings and expand interference in the PRK's affairs. Under conditions where there are continuing attempts to unleash war and enslave the country, the congress noted, the strengthening of defense capability assumes special significance.

The main task of economic building in the next few years is to develop production--especially agricultural production--in every possible way and also to increase output of consumer goods. As Heng Samrin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the PRK People's Revolutionary Council (government), noted, over the next 5 years it is planned to increase the sown area to 2.3-2.5 million hectares (the figure for 1980 was 1.2 million hectares) and to increase the number of livestock to 1.4-1.5 million head.

Pen Sovan's report and other speeches stressed that the successes in reviving agriculture and industry make it possible to place on the agenda Kampuchea's transition to building socialism. The experience of the USSR and the other socialist countries has proved the advantageousness of a socialist society.

"The transition to socialism must be made gradually, in accordance with the country's socioeconomic conditions, without subjectivism or voluntarism."

Great attention was paid to questions of the international situation. The delegates concluded that the revolutionary forces of our time, whose bastion is the Soviet Union, are capable of thwarting the aggressive, adventurist plans of imperialism and reaction. A high assessment was made of the new Soviet peace proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress pointed to the need for a just settlement of Kampuchean-Thai relations. It was also noted that the planned convening of a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" is interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The rational basis for normalizing the relations between the PRK, Vietnam, Laos and the five ASEAN countries remains the proposal to convene a regional conference with a view to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The congress delegates stressed that the successes scored by the Kampuchean people are based on the KPRP's fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The victories of People's Kampuchea cannot be divorced from the disinterested assistance from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The PRK, the congress reaffirmed, will continue to strengthen friendship with the fraternal socialist states and the international communist movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Vinogradov Cites Pen Sovan

LD100907 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 signed to press on 4 June publishes on pages 13-14 a 2,000-word Boris Vinogradov Phnom Penh dispatch entitled "Congress of Revolutionaries Who Brought Kampuchea Back to Life." Describing the proceedings at the Fourth KPRP Congress, much of the article is devoted to an account of the party's history contained in the report delivered at the congress by Pen Sovan, first secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The dispatch goes on to deal briefly with the congress reports on the Kampuchean economy and the state of the party and the speeches by the SRV and Soviet delegates. It also includes the following passage:

"During the work of the congress I asked Comrade Pen Sovan, first secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, to share his impressions of the present forum. "'The Fourth KPRP Congress will undoubtedly be of historic significance for our country,' Comrade Pen Sovan said. 'At our congress we have declared once again that the present transformations in the PRK are irreversible in nature, and we have rejected all attempts at external interference in our internal affairs. And the plans being nurtured by Beijing and Washington to convene a so-called "international conference" on Kampuchea represent precisely such interference. Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK advocates resolving all disputed issues with the ASEAN countries through negotiation at any level.'

"The congress adopted with special enthusiasm and unanimity a resolution which is a program of the KPRP's activity over the next few years. The document states that the Kampuchean revolution is a constituent part of the world revolution, and the PRK is a member of the great family of socialist countries, which will strengthen soldiarity with the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

POLISH SOLIDARITY DELEGATION'S JAPANESE TOUR SCORED

LD101057 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 3

[I. Shevtsov article: "The Kind of Friends 'Solidarity' Is Seeking"]

[Text] A delegation of the Polish trade union association Solidarity recently visited Japan. The visit was extensively covered in the Japanese press, especially the bourgeois press. For their part the delegation members granted lengthy interviews to practically all the central newspapers, and also to KYODO. Though they did not meet with ordinary workers and therefore did not know their real living conditions, the delegation members were unstinting in their compliments to the masters of the Japanese monopolies.

One of the Solidarity leaders went on about his desire to turn Poland into a "second Japan." In the process he ignored the fact that Japan's economic boom has been accompanied by intensified exploitation of the working people, while the development of Japanese capitalism has been unable to produce, and indeed has not produced, any substantial improvement in the position of millions of working people. The delegation members it is true, made a somewhat abstract admission regarding the situation that has been created in Japan, whereby "it is not man who controls the machines, but, on the contrary, the machines that control man." They also drew attention to the fact that a spirit of competitive struggle reigns in the country, that Japanese working people's housing conditions leave much to be desired and that less than complete concern is shown toward children, concluding that the Polish people "live more humanely."

However, this largely fair conclusion paled into insignificance beside the raptures the delegation members expressed over the showcase aspects of the Japanese boom.

Solidarity political postures and activity were greeted favorably among certain circles in the Japanese islands. Thus the leaders of the rightwing reformist Trade Union Center, the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), and also a number of other trade unions announced decisions to increase financial and other assistance to Solidarity. Characteristically, leftist, Maoist and neofascist groupings in Japan joined in the chorus of approval regarding Solidarity.

The praise from both opponents and open enemies of socialism provided the incentive for certain members of the delegation to begin speaking openly themselves from an antisocialist standpoint about the situation in Poland. Thus in a slanderous speech at a Tokyo rally Jan Rulewski insolently attacked socialism, declaring that the Polish authorities' attitude to the people is "dictatorial," or so he claimed. If that were the case, this man with a criminal past would be unable to leave Poland.

Touching on Solidarity's aims, certain members of the delegation spoke of an intention to create "another social organization" in order to solve the existing social problems in Poland. As the events of recent months show, the Solidarity leaders are increasingly assuming functions that are not proper to trade unions but have a direct relevance to political activity aimed at further aggravating the situation and dismantling the socialist system in Poland.

Certain of the delegation members declared that they "had decided themselves" who would help Poland surmount the difficulties it is experiencing. To judge by their external contacts, they hope to obtain such "help" from political and trade union circles primarily in the capitalist countries. However, it is clear to everybody that the Polish Government, which expresses the will of the country's entire population, alone has the legal right to seek assistance with a view to surmounting the current difficulties.

Another statement made in Japan that clearly runs counter to the Polish working people's interests was to the effect that strikes in Poland will remain a kind of "pistol" that Solidarity will pack during talks with the government. It is well known what pernicious consequences the strikes that have taken place in Poland have produced for the economy. They have had an extremely adverse effect on working people's positions. The current situation in Poland shows that the threat of new strikes is seriously hampering the solution of the complex problems facing the country. Therefore to retain the possibility of using strikes is to point the "pistol" at the vital interests of millions of Polish working people.

The Solidarity delegation's visit to Japan and the trade union association's other foreign contacts show that its leadership usually tries to find friends among those to whom the interests of socialism are alien and who are in reality little concerned for the fate of Polish working people.

LOMEYKO ON POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS' TIES WITH WEST

LD092154 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Increasingly more facts have come to light lately about the foreign involvement in destabilizing the situation in Poland. In the Moscow-based weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Vladimir Lomeyko traces links between antisocialist groupings in Poland and certain forces in the West.

The antisocialist elements in Poland seem to be following the principle "the worse it is, the better." The worse the situation in the country, the better it is for those who stake on chaos and destabilization in their attempt to undermine socialism, says the article.

It also shows the role played by the organization which calls itself Workers Defense Committee, or KOR for short. The organization appeared in 1976. Among the founders was Jacek Kuron, expelled from the Polish United Workers Party for conducting factious activity. Twice he was sentenced for participating in antipublic disorders. Last summer Kuron and a number of his like-minded followers became advisers and experts in the leadership of the trade union association Solidarity.

From the statements made by Kuron in the KOR information bulletin, it follows that the efforts of the organization are directed not at improving the public situation in Poland, but using the present difficulties to destablize and undermine the socialist system. In his opinion, the new trade unions should disorganize and paralyze the entire economic and social system in Poland and impose on all sections of the administration such an autonomy under which the party and workers government would be deprived of the possibility to take decisions. And, as the past months have shown, that is the line of action followed by the elements from KOR which use the trade union association Solidarity for that purpose.

They aggravate the situation, hamper agreement between the Solidarity organization and the government, and lead matters to a political confrontation. That is why such figures as Kuron are so attractive to the outside anti-Polish forces. Contacts between the counterrevolutionary groups inside Poland and the subversive centers in the West are conducted along different channels. Both sides, however, prefer to say nothing about that in public. It is known, however, that in the United States and in the NATO services the Polish question was discussed repeatedly and recommendations were made on supporting the antisocialist elements in Poland. In the United States, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed a question about Poland in 1978. The same year the president of the United States set up a special coordinating committee to direct the work of the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe and also the Voice of America. Other NATO countries were also recommended to broadcast more to Poland.

As the men from KOR themselves admit, all the information from Poland to the radio stations Free Europe goes through Kuron, and not a single material is broadcast without his consent. During the strikes the station broadcast coded instructions to KOR's underground groups.

Very active in supporting the antisocialist elements in Poland are the emigrant magazine KULTURA in Paris and the organization Free Poland in the United States. The latter is headed by a certain (Hanka) who in World War II was in Hitler's Wehrmacht and today has contacts with the American CIA.

The Polish counterrevolutionaries have a stronghold in the Federal Republic of Germany, in the Scandinavian and other countries of Western Europe. It is not accidental that the first thing the Western countries do to help Solidarity is send printing equipment, and that equipment, including the one [as heard] delivered illegally, again falls into the hands of the KOR men.

All the centers of psychological war in the West are helping the counterrevolutionary elements in Poland to destabilize the situation and undermine the socialist system. There is a difficult economic situation in Poland and a shortage of food, which to a big extent is due to the endless strikes. And those circles in the West, and first of all in the United States, that condition assistance to Poland with an obligation of the local authorities not to take measures against the antisocialist groups are actually interfering in the internal affairs of the country. What is more, they try to protect the extremists and actually insist on giving them extra-territorial and other special rights--first of all, the right to disobey the laws of the country and fight against it.

Facts show that the antisocialist elements in and outside Poland follow one and the same strategy--"the worse it is, the better."

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

Unity Stressed

AU052000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 81 p 5

[Statement by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at press conference with Soviet and foreign journalists, held in Moscow 2 June]

[Text] Comrades,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Our talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, ended today. As always in the past, these talks proceeded in the traditional spirit of fraternity and full unanimity which is characteristic of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. These talks were exceptionally useful.

Only one fact distinguished them from the talks we held in recent years. This is the fact that they took place following the 26th CPSU and 12th BCP Congresses, at a moment when our two peoples, closely rallied around their Marxist-Leninist parties and their Central Committee, are implementing with tremendous working energy and creative efforts the decisions of their congresses for the further, successful building of communism and a developed socialist society in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The difference which I mentioned lies in the fact that our talks have proceeded under the auspices of these most important events for our two countries--our party congresses.

You are all well acquainted with the peace program launched at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At our 12th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov solemnly declared that we are adopting this program as our own and will do everything within our power to implement it. The unity of action of our parties, countries and peoples in the name of fulfilling the great aim of preserving peace and security throughout the world--this was at the heart of our talks with Comrade Gromyko.

Very recently an international dialogue meeting for detente, peace and social progress was held in Sofia, at which Comrade Zhivkov gave a clear speech. In it he gave a high assessment of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and Comrade Brezhnev personally, this outstanding, wise statesman who will go down in history as one of the greatest builders of peace and detente in our time. I will remark that Comrade Brezhnev is not allowing the tempo of Soviet peaceful initiatives to slip, and this is proved by the speeches he made in Kiev and Tbilisi.

Unfortunately one must note, that such concepts as dialogue and talks are now quite out of fashion among the leaders of the United States and some of their allies. The proposal to begin talks on medium-range nuclear missiles put forward by the Soviet Union even before that adoption of the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe was not heard. This decision was made, and made despite the will of the peoples.

The proposal for talks on nuclear missiles in Europe and on a moratorium during the talks also was not supported. Other constructive proposals made in Geneva, Vienna and at other international meetings examining disarmament issues also are not being accepted. Recently things have gone as far as the open violation of agreements signed by the United States.

It would be hard to find a serious person who would be bold enough to affirm that all this is being done in the name of peace, all the more so since the U.S. leaders themselves are openly stating that their aim is to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries. All their actions serve this aim, including the growth of military spending, forcing the pace of the arms race, interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, supporting fighting in various regions of the world, ceasing new hotbeds of tension, sending armed forces into so-called areas of vital interest, establishing military bases and creating the Rapid Deployment Forces.

As you can see, the catalog of such actions is far from being a full one and certainly does not show evidence of a peaceful mood. Does this mean there is no other way out, that a confrontation has to be faced? No, this is not the meaning. The countries of the socialist community, and primarily the Soviet Union, cannot be frightened by saber rattling. We will continue to strengthen our might and our cohesion, but with the single aim of preserving peace throughout the world and securing tranquillity and prosperity for all our peoples everywhere. This aim results from the class essence of our society and from our principles, the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In this struggle we are not alone. The progressive, democratic and peace-loving states and forces throughout the world are with us. The peoples struggling for freedom and independence are with us. This is why we are full of optimism and hope that after the realization has dawned that you cannot talk to us from a position of strength, talks will begin on an equal basis with the interests of each party being mutually respected. This is all we want, since there is no problem in the world which cannot be solved on this basis.

Hotbeds of tension are also exacerbating the international situation. If we should analyze more deeply the causes of this exacerbation, we will find out that the United States and imperialism are at the basis of it. They are holding the main lever of the aggravation of the international situation. This lever can also be found within the hands of the present Chinese leaders who have claims toward all their neighbors and also toward a number of more distant countries.

Who are the aggressors in the Middle East and who is assisting them? We hardly need any explanation on this subject. Everybody is aware of the answer. To whose advantage is the war between Iraq and Iran? Who is openly declaring that they will assist the infiltration of counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan? Who is supporting the terror close to genocide that is being exerted by the dictatorial regimes in Latin America? Who is supporting the racist regime in Pretoria and the occupation of Namibia? Who is declaring that they have interests throughout the world and defends them against the peoples' will? The answer to all these questions is unmistakable, despite demagogic assertions that all this, allegedly, is necessary in order to preserve the world against communism and defend human rights.

It turns out that the peoples should be protected against themselves, against their aspiration for freedom, social progress and independence. The scarecrow for all those who are still misled is the myth about the "Soviet danger". The peoples, however, cannot be so easily deceived anymore. They know whom to be afraid of and whom to fight against. They will be victorious despite the intrigues of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism, because this is the objective progress of human society.

I think that what I have said in this statement will explain the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to you.

I think that from what I have said you will understand the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which is a policy of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. This is a policy of the socialist community--the policy of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

I would only like to add that from the 12th BCP Congress rostrum we addressed the states of the Balkan Peninsula, submitting a specific program to them for the transformation of the Balkans into an area of peace, detente, good neighborliness and cooperation.

During our talks with Comrade Gromyko, we also paid great attention to relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. We have every reason to be satisfied over the present status and prospects for their development.

Our parties, countries and peoples are unrelentingly following a trend of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together. The relations between them are developing further and assuming new meaning. They are being raised to a qualitatively new level--they truly represent an example of socialist internationalism in action.

I would like once again to state in conclusion that we had full unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Thank you for your attention.

Question on Poland

LD032210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] At a press conference held in Moscow a UPI correspondent asked Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, the following question:

In your opinion what means should the socialist countries take to overcome revisionism and disintegration in the ranks of the PZPR and what role should nonparty groups such as Solidarity play in social life? Mladenov replied:

Our stance is generally known and is no different from the stances of the fraternal parties of other socialist countries. We defined our attitude to the events in Poland already at the end of last year. I do not think that it would be correct to put this question to the minister of foreign affairs of one of the socialist countries. We would like to hope that Polish communists and the healthy forces in Poland [words indistinct] advocate socialism and will do everything necessary in order to defend the socialist social system in this country. Answering the other part of the question, Minister Mladenov advised the UPI correspondent to put this question directly to the leaders of Solidarity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR'S KAPEK MOSCOW TOUR

Meets Promyslov

LD092150 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (CTK)--A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by party Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the city party committee Antonin Kapek, on a visit here since yesterday, was received by chairman of the Moscow city administration, Vladimir Promyslov on Tuesday.

Discussed were the further development of both cities. Vladimir Promyslov briefed the guests about Moscow's development prospects, in particular public city transport, in the 11th Five-Year Plan (1986-90)[as received]. Antonin Kapek spoke about the main tasks of the development of Prague, which are currently being carried out.

Departs Moscow

LD102250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee headed by Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the city committee, left Moscow for Prague. At the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom it acquainted itself with the activity of the Moscow city party organization. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

TRADE ACCORD SIGNED IN MOSCOW WITH CSSR

LD092046 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (CTK)--An agreement on the 1981-85 exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in excess of 500,000 million roubles was signed here Tuesday by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Patolichev.

Czechoslovakia will export to the Soviet Union especially machines and equipment, means of transport, chemical products and consumer industrial goods in exchange for Soviet metal-processing, building and agricultural machines, and raw materials, such as oil, natural gas, iron ore, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and other products.

MONTENEGRIN CULTURAL FESTIVAL OPENS IN ROSTOV

LD100955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On Don Soil"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu, 6 Jun--A friendship festival--the days of Montenegrin culture--was continued here today on Don soil.

An official delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro (SFRY), headed by J. Vujadinovic, member of the Montenegrin Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the ceremonial opening of the days of Montenegrin culture in Rostovskaya Oblast. Those taking part in the days laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

PRAVDA NOTES FRENCH DECISION ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD091447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Nuclear Tests Again"]

[Text] Paris, 3 Jun--The French Defense Ministry has announced that "on expiry of the time needed to study the relevant documents and after consultations with President F. Mitterrand, nuclear tests will be resumed." France has hitherto held them on Muruoa Atoll in the Pacific.

A few days ago the decision to halt the tests was announced in Paris. Now AFP reports that consultations have already taken place with the president, and the head of state and the Defense Ministry have approved programs for nuclear tests, whose dates are being kept secret.

OSTROGORSKIY WARNS ABOUT REVANCHIST POLICY IN FRG

DW101041 Moscow in German to Germany 1521 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The so-called Sudeten German Day, the annual meeting of the Sudeten German refugee organization, took place in Frankfurt am Main and was attended by official personages including a state secretary and the Frankfurt governing mayor. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

For 20 years the leadership of the most influential and most militant refugee organization in the FRG has not dared to hold its revanchist mass meeting, the Sudeten German Day. In Frankfurt, the former Social Democratic governing mayors of Frankfurt obviously did not consider it appropriate to make the FRG's unofficial capital the scene of revanchist activities. The leadership of this organization had to put up with Munich and other Bavarian cities. There, under the protection of Franz Josef Strauss, the ritual curses were uttered against the new Ostopolitik and the social-liberal coalition and demands raised to abolish the infamous treaties and to dismember Czechoslovakia according to the Hitlerite example.

This time the show was allowed to take place in the center of the country, in a city which for centuries was connected with progressive and liberal traditions. Frankfurt's governing mayor of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union], gave the rally, which was clearly directed against peace and security in central Europe, his blessing, as it were, by attending it. A number of leading Social Democrats hurried so as not to leave the field to their rivals.

Apart from everything else, the mere fact that the Sudeten German Day took place in Frankfurt shows that the revanchists in the FRG have become hopeful. They have started taking the offensive. They think that the moment has come to unhinge the new Ostopolitik, to drive the moderate forces in the FRG into a corner, to force upon the country an adventurous Ostpolitik and a provocative domestic policy. What makes the revanchists so certain is easy to guess. It is the course of confrontation and stepped-up armament pursued by the United States and supported eagerly by Bonn, the Polish events fanned by the West which have caused the revanchist organizations to announce a new phase in the struggle for the regions in the East and, finally, the general trend to the right in the Federal Republic which manifests itself in an intensified agitation against dissidents.

The revanchists have become hopeful, and responsible politicians of the established parties in the Federal Republic who ought to know better encourage them. They encourage them by promoting their rallies which clearly violate the international commitments of the FRG and its basic law.

They encourage them by personally attending their functions. They encourage them by showing an ambiguous attitude toward the treaties with the East and by playing down the importance of revanchist activities. How else can this be termed but as playing with fire, something which has led more than once to disastrous consequences.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON UK TRADE TALKS IN LONDON

LD100817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] London--The ninth session of the Soviet-British Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation was held in London. The 3-day talks made it possible to outline ways of solving the tasks in this sphere.

Between 1974 and 1979 Soviet-British trade increased from R959 million to R1,904,000,000. During this period Britain and the USSR embarked on organizing large-scale and long-term cooperation, including cooperation on a barter basis. The first steps were taken to establish coproduction between Soviet enterprises and British firms.

However, in 1980 the development of these positive processes came to a halt. Trade between the two countries, far from increasing, fell by approximately 5 percent compared with the previous year. The British Government unilaterally decided not to extend the credit agreement which expired in February 1980. Ultimately it was the British firms' interests that suffered most. British business circles were clearly unhappy with this policy. In connection with the ninth session of the Soviet-British intergovernmental commission, THE GUARDIAN bluntly stated that the British Government "decided to hold the London session under pressure from businessmen who have been complaining in recent months that, in trade with the Soviet Union, they are increasingly conceding ground to competitors from other European countries."

In the communique adopted on the session results the British delegation saw fit to stress "British companies' interest in broadening business cooperation with Soviet organizations in connection with the new opportunities offered by the USSR's 5-Year Plan for 1981-85, for example in the energy, chemical, petrochemical, metallurgical, food, light and automotive industries." The British Government confirmed that it would give assistance to British firms holding talks with Soviet organizations on deliveries of equipment for the planned gas pipeline from West Siberia to the western border of the USSR.

The results of the ninth Soviet-British commission session will undoubtedly contribute to improving mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Britain in practical spheres.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON ICELANDIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD101545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by an Icelandic Althing Delegation"]

[Text] An Icelandic Althing delegation headed by Althing President Jon Helgason was in the Soviet Union from 28 May through 4 June on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Apart from Moscow the Icelandic guests visited Leningrad, the Ukraine and Estonia, where they were able to familiarize themselves with various aspects of Soviet people's life and their economic, social and cultural achievements. They were given a warm and cordial reception everywhere.

The Althing delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Icelandic parliamentarians had meetings and conversations with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, and with the chairmen and members of USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Permanent Commissions, with I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and at the Leningrad Gorispolkom.

The visitors were told about the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets and their role in the solution of tasks relating to the comprehensive development of Soviet society and about the main guidelines of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The visitors' attention was particularly drawn to the new peace initiatives put forward at the congress in the report by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Icelandic visitors talked about the main lines of Icelandic foreign policy. There was a useful exchange of views on a number of topical international problems, questions of Soviet-Icelandic relations and their development prospects. Both sides supported efforts directed against the arms race and for the development of the process of relaxation of international tension and strengthening of peace and security. The sides agreed that relaxation of tension is necessary and possible and that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful and equitable cooperation among states. The sides believe that all avenues must be expected to achieve progress in efforts to limit arms and effect disarmament. The sides are convinced that there is no problem which cannot be solved by talks.

During the discussion of matters relating to Soviet-Icelandic relations it was stated that they are traditionally good-neighborly. At the same time, it was noted that there are still unexplored possibilities in these relations, and their desire was expressed to further broaden and deepen them in the interests of both countries and of strengthening peace in Europe. The sides believe that contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians and ties between public representatives contribute to mutual familiarization with the life of the Soviet and Icelandic peoples and the strengthening of Soviet-Icelandic relations in general. The Soviet and Icelandic parliamentarians noted that the exchange of opinions had been useful and expressed a mutual desire to further develop contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Icelandic Althing.

On behalf of the Icelandic Althing the delegation invited the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation to Iceland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

ITALIAN CP VETERANS VISIT MOSCOW, LENINGRAD

LD100853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party veterans was in the Soviet Union from 27 May through 4 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation visited Moscow and Leningrad, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Soviet War Veterans Committee, visited a kolkhoz and an industrial enterprise and familiarized itself with the work experience of local party and trade union organizations and with the life of Soviet working people.

During their visit the Italian comrades made a high appraisal of the USSR's achievements in the country's political and socioeconomic development and declared their support for the peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

ISRAEL TRYING TO MONOPOLIZE MIDEAST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD101328 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 10 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin: "Tel Aviv's Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--The gangster raid on the nuclear research center in Baghdad has not only again convincingly shown that Israel elevated international terrorism and brigandage to the status of state policy, but has also attracted close attention to Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions.

It is common knowledge that Israel has long striven to obtain the nuclear weapon. Intensive work was carried out and is being carried out now to produce nuclear weapons at the Dimona research centre in Negev Desert. The aggressive essence of these preparations is obvious. Thus Israel, which does not wish to bind itself by any international commitments and heed the call of the times, has refused point blank to accede to the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Characteristically, all work at Dimona is carried out without any control from IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency]. Meanwhile, as is pointed out in the report of the agency on the exercise by it in 1980 of international guarantees in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the charter of that organization, nearly 98 percent of all the nuclear plants known to the agency in non-nuclear states were under IAEA control. The veil of secrecy into which the activity of the research centre in Dimona is shrouded is so tight that even the American patrons and the allies of Tel Aviv, which unconditionally support and justify its aggressive and expansionist course, have no access to it.

Everything indicates that Israel, which has arrogated itself the "right" to interfere impudently in defiance of all international standards in the affairs of the neighbour Arab states, is out at the same time to secure for itself the monopoly right to the possession of nuclear weapons in the region. It is easy to see the danger stemming to the peoples and states of the Middle East from the nuclear ambitions of Israeli military.

The raid on the nuclear centre in Iraq, whose whole activity is under IAEA control, is nothing else but an impudent bandit act, which cannot be justified. In this connection it is apt to ask what could be the reaction of Tel Aviv and its friends allies in Washington, if Iraq, which came under the unprovoked piratic raid, struck back against Dimona?

PERES HELPING BEGIN TO 'WHITEWASH' RAID ON IRAQ

LD101808 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 10 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Pavel Petrov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--Despite the recriminations bandied back and forth between the bloc "Likud", which is the ruling bloc in Israel headed by Begin, and the opposition Labour Party headed by Shimon Peres, it is quite evident that there is no difference of principle between them as regards their approach to the criminal action against Iraq.

Peres denounced Prime Minister Begin only for the timing of the attack which was undertaken on the eve of parliamentary elections, which means that the prime minister was guided by electoral considerations. However, "upbraiding" his political opponent for his "bad faith" and the same Shimon Peres tried to help Begin to "whitewash" the criminal policy of Tel Aviv in the eyes of the world public which angrily condemns the brigandage of Israel.

It is in this light that one should assess the appeal by Peres to the leaders of French policy to cease France's cooperation with Iraq in the field of nuclear research.

In the process, in echoing Begin, Peres tried to distort the nature of those research activities and to ascribe to them the pursuit of military aims, although it is well-known that Iraq is a member of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and thus all Iraqi nuclear activities are under the IAEA control.

In Peres's approach one can clearly see Tel Aviv's desire to obtain the actual support for the anti-Arab course of Israel not only from Washington, but also from Paris.

AMBASSADOR GIVES 'ARAFAT MESSAGE ON ISRAELI RAID

NC100618 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Last night Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut. The Soviet ambassador handed Brother Abu 'Ammar an important message from the Soviet leadership on the latest developments in the area in light of the Israeli aggression against the nuclear reactor in Iraq, on current developments and on a number of current important matters at the Arab and international levels. Our correspondent has learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar handed the Soviet ambassador a message for the Soviet leadership on the events in the area, foremost of which is the Zionist military escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Southern Lebanon.

'ARAFAT DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID, U.S. BACKING

LD102032 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, granted an interview last week to the Moscow radio correspondent in Beirut, Vladimir Bilyakov, on the further complication of the situation in the Middle East.

[Begin recording] ['Arafat] The main reasons for complications is the stand adopted by the American administration or the successive American administrations, which back the continuous Israeli aggression and attacks on our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territory. This is not all. It also backs the Israeli aggression on our Arab nation. This Israeli aggression on our Arab nation is now represented in the continued occupation of the occupied territories, whether Palestinian or Arab occupied territories. This could not possibly have continued for 14 years had it not been for the continuous American backing of this Israeli military clique with all kinds of backing--political, economic, military, diplomatic and financial. When we talk about kinds of military backing, you are aware and eveyone is aware of the fact that America supplies this Israeli military clique with the most up-to-date American weapons. They are weapons of destruction, homicide weapons and weapons of aggression, including internationally banned weapons such as cluster bombs, [words indistinct], napalm and gas bombs.

These attacks are made from the land, sea and air, using artillery, tanks, planes--the Phantom planes, F-15 and F-16, using destroyers, submarines, torpedo boats, seagoing guided missiles, surface-to-air missiles. These are the reasons behind the continued Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories. Had it not been for the supportive stand of the United States, not just against the Palestinian people, but also against the Arab nation [sentence as heard].

We here in Lebanon are surrounded by these American military units and by these Israeli units; American planes piloted by Israelis in Phantoms, F-15 and F-16, are surrounding us. We are being shelled by artillery and Israeli missiles. Naturally this is one of the examples I am talking about. Moreover, we cannot possibly forget the 5th, 6th and 7th Fleets, in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf, not forgetting the bases for it is not only these fleets which are surrounding our region.

There are also American military bases in upper Egypt in Sinai, at Ra's Banas in Egypt, in Masirah in Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya, in Masirah in Oman, in Berbera in Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya [as heard] in addition to facilities provided to the three American fleets in a number of Arab states. All these are causes of the continued aggression and the continued Israeli occupation of our Palestinian and Arab occupied land.

[Bilyakov] In your opinion, what is the road to peace in the future?

['Arafat] The road to peace is what Comrade Brezhnev declared. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev announced his important initiatives, which I personally immediately supported. When our Palestine National Council met last month in Damascus, it discussed the initiative presented by Comrade Brezhnev and we considered it as an important basis for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East which is based on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination and their right to return to and establish their own independent state over the soil of the Palestinian homeland whose capital is Jerusalem. As I said, the Palestine National Council fully supported this initiative declared by Comrade Brezhnev and the council passed a special resolution in this connection. At the same time we support all international efforts, particularly those made through the United Nations for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

'APAFAT: PENTAGON, CIA AIDED ISRAELI RAID

LD111102 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jun, TASS--The bombing raid of Israeli air force planes on the Iraqi nuclear research center had been planned and was then carried out in close cooperation between Israel and the Pentagon, said Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. Moreover, he stressed, to ensure the success for the operation the American leadership had given Tel Aviv intelligence information received by means of American artificial satellites as well as by means of radioelectronic intelligence equipment installed in U.S. naval vessels plying in the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas and in the Persian Gulf.

The Palestinian leader noted that the bombing raid was a result of a conspiracy of the CIA and Israeli special services spearheaded not only against Iraq, but also against the whole Arab nation. In the course of the operation use was made of the latest American weapons.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID CONCLUDES VISIT

'Exceptionally Successful' Visit

LD101924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid visited the Moscow Soviet today. During a conversation Promyslov, chairman of the executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, familiarized the guest with the capital's municipal economy and the prospects for its development. Chadli Bendjedid also visited a house-building combine and inspected one of Moscow's new residential areas. Chadli Bendjedid gave an interview to our correspondent:

This visit, Chadli Bendjedid said, was exceptionally successful in all respects. With the Soviet leaders we exchanged views on opportunities for further development of bilateral ties between Algeria and the Soviet Union and came to the conclusion that they should continue to be developed and consolidated. In this respect I can state with satisfaction that there was complete unanimity in the points of views of the parties. In the Soviet Union we encountered understanding and readiness to develop our relations on the part of the Soviet leaders. I would also say that Algeria is prepared for this.

All of this is evidence that our cooperation is ascending. Its traditional nature, durability and sincerity are also confirmed. This applies both to our governments and parties and also to our peoples.

Naturally, continues Chadli Bendjedid, we also exchanged views on the most important international problems, above all trouble spots which endanger the cause of peace. The discussion centered first and foremost on the Near East where the present situation is extremely explosive. Naturally we also studied the latest Israeli act of aggression against Iraq.

As far as views of the Algerian delegation and my own personal views are concerned, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, National Liberation Front secretary-general, said in conclusion, I can state with confidence that our visit and the negotiations which we held in Moscow will be exceptionally useful for our countries and peoples.

Brezhnev Sees Off Bendjedid

LD101628 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front, today left the Soviet Union for Bulgaria. He stayed here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Chadli Bendjedid was seen off at the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee; Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and other officials.

TEHRAN TRIBUNAL CONVICTS ENTEZAM OF ESPIONAGE

LD102144 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 10 Jun, TASS--The Islamic revolutionary tribunal of Tehran convicted former Deputy Premier 'Abbas Amir-Entezam to life imprisonment, the Tehran radio said. He was found guilty of espionage in favour of the United States and of cooperation with the CIA.

SYRIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

JN091945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow--A People's Assembly delegation headed by Speaker Mahmud Hadid arrived in Moscow today on an official and friendly 8-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mahmud Hadid stated that the visit comes within the framework of the cooperation which exists between the two friendly countries in all spheres. He added: In addition to all the issues that are of mutual interest to our two countries and current international issues, we shall discuss the formulation of joint political steps for cooperation within the framework of the international parliamentary union.

OUTCOME OF REAGAN-LOPEZ PORTILLO TALKS VIEWED

LD101126 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 10 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko report]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun, TASS--Two days of talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have ended here practically with no results. Contradictions between the two countries in the field of foreign policy, economy and trade were so deep that the sides failed to agree on a single major question on the agenda. The unsettled differences did not allow the participants in the talks to work out a final communique. The Mexican president even refused to make a concluding speech at the farewell ceremony in the White House.

This pathetic outcome is a direct result of the egoistic stand by Washington which was guided during the talks not by the desire to place relations between the United States and its southern neighbour on a healthy and equitable basis but by the aspiration to impose on Mexico its own will and involve it in its global strategy without due consideration for the latter's national interests or the country's non-aligned status. Differences were particularly great during the discussion of the chief item on the agenda--the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Resorting to the tactics of obvious flattery and then tough pressure, Washington tried to impose on Mexico its own "vision" of developments in the region and to justify the U.S. administration's policy for unceremonious interference in the domestic affairs of countries in the region.

Mexico's Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda told a final press conference that because of the differences the sides limited themselves to approving the "common idea" on the need to promote economic and social progress in the region. Washington's efforts to justify U.S. policy vis-a-vis El Salvador were also futile. Jorge Castaneda stressed that Mexico regards the developments in El Salvador not as "machinations of communism and Cuba" but as a consequence of the social dissatisfaction in the country whose people are striving for "profound structural changes in the society." "It is only the people of El Salvador who have the right to decide which social system they choose in their own country. Military interference from outside will not resolve the problem, it will only prolong the bloodshed," the Mexican minister said.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER SEES SCHISMS IN REGIME

PY101421 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Uruguayan communist leader Eduardo Viera commentary]

[Text] Juan Raul Ferreira, president of the Uruguayan Democratic Unity [Convergencia Democratica] has made a statement in Mexico and indicated that a muffled power struggle is taking place within the armed forces. The struggle will soon become obvious to all. He claims that after last year's plebiscite certain sectors of the regime have lost faith, have understood that their political proposal has been vetoed and that the situation will grow worse. In the meantime popular organizations have been gaining political elbow room.

The fact is that we have had nearly 8 years of dictatorship. These years have been hard for the people and nefarious for the country because during these years freedoms and social gains have been swept aside along with our education, formerly the pride of the nation. As we draw near, I say, to this somber anniversary in the history of our fatherland, the dictatorship is facing a crisis as Juan Ferreira well says. This has been possible only because the people have not surrendered, because from that very disgraceful 27 June, mass struggle has continued.

This is not the right time or place for outlining the history of all these years. This could be done on the date which will witness a worldwide denunciation of the dictatorship and the fulfillment of the popular will stated at the plebiscite. At this point it would suffice to say that despite the cruelty of its repression the dictatorship has not managed to tame the people. The workers have not allowed the dictatorship to replace the unions grouped under the National Confederation of Workers, harassed but always ready for struggle, by tame pseudounions. The workers have defended glorious dates like 1 May.

The students have also set a magnificent example of readiness for struggle and fascism has not managed to control their youthful minds even though most of them were mere children when the coup d'etat and the dictatorship launched their initial efforts to corrupt them. Vast social sectors have stated their displeasure. As to the political forces, our party has never yielded despite the blows of repression. The broad front has continued being a source of inspiration for a great portion of the people as has been evidenced by the activities which have led to the negative vote at the plebiscite. Even the traditional parties have not lost their power for the most part, despite the dictatorial regime. All these factors have led to the overwhelming victory at the plebiscite and to the current crisis of the dictatorship.

After 8 long and difficult years, conflicts and disagreements rage inside the regime. These are not the first conflicts but now they have gained in depth and are jeopardizing the very regime. Many of the 27 June leaders have lost their front-row positions. We do not mean those who have retired over the years, even though some of them, like General Prestes, had wanted to stay on. We mean only the most recent ones: Apran, Ballestring, Nunez, Vadora. On one hand corruption is being denounced not only outside but also within the armed forces by means of documents which soon become public knowledge. On the other hand widespread discontent prevails.

During the November plebiscite the people said no to the dictatorship and to the maintenance of the status quo. As the 100th issue of CARTA magazine states, the historical victory of the negative vote thwarted the political plan of the dictatorship and made facts clear enough: Either acknowledge popular will or go ahead with fascism.

We harbor no illusions about the military leadership whose essential goal is to keep its hold on power, neither can we hope that repressive actions will no longer take place. However, amid the power struggle, the disagreements, muffled at times, I perceive that there is a tendency toward a certain degree of dialogue with the traditional parties and toward evaluating various different formulas.

Throughout these battles, this new phase of the Uruguayan process, a complex and difficult phase but still laden with new possibilities, it is essential for the popular forces to play a leading role along with the labor movement. The labor movement has achieved new partial victories with the amendments of the infamous labor law--against which it will continue fighting with every means available--in its quest for full union rights. This movement is continuing to make every effort to further the unity of all political forces.

The desires of the people are well known: Recovery of freedoms, amnesty and release for all political prisoners are the main issues, as well as a national constituent assembly. What we have here are people prepared to take advantage of every schism, every crack, in order to attain true democratization, sweeping fascism aside.

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP OF TU'S STRESSED

LD101109 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Ye. Ivanov, faculty chief at the AUCCTU N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement: "The Party and the Trade Unions"]

[Text] When political parties of the working class first emerged, the question of their mutual relations with workers' trade unions, which already existed in a number of Western countries, arose. This question is no less acute today. The world trade union movement is made up of detachments with various political orientations. There are trade unions which openly acknowledge the leadership of communist and workers' parties and actively help them in their struggle for the general class interests of the working class and of all working people. There are trade unions which incline toward social democratic and even bourgeois parties which adhere to reformist positions. Finally there are trade unions which reject links with any political party, although sooner or later they will be forced to adopt a definite political line in today's very complex world and to link their destiny with a particular party.

More than 17 million members and over 128 million members--that is the numerical relationship between the CPSU and the USSR's trade unions at present. Of course, this relationship is fluid and changes with society's development and the numerical growth in the ranks of the party and of the trade unions, which is not determined by identical factors in each case. However, over the 60 years and more since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, close mutual relations between these organizations have remained constant and stable. The essence of their mutual relations is that the party guides [rukovodit] the trade unions in the interests of those organizations themselves, while the trade unions, in their turn, act as a strong point for the party in all its multifaceted creative activity.

The need for such mutual relations has been substantiated by V.I. Lenin. Their roots date back to prerevolutionary times. Unlike the West, where by the end of the 19th century the workers' trade union movement had already undergone considerable development, in Tsarist Russia the organization of trade unions was banned. They were only able to emerge thanks to the Leninist party, under its direct leadership and around it. Party leadership of the trade unions is an essential condition for their transition from the economic struggle to the political struggle. The trade unions, guided by the party, played a most active and direct part in the liberation of the working class from exploitation and oppression and in the preparation and implementation of the socialist revolution.

The question of mutual relations between the trade unions and the political party of the working class arose with new force after the victory of Great October. This was the question: Since the Communist Party, which had headed the working class in the socialist revolution, had become the ruling party implementing scientific leadership of society and the state had become the main instrument in building the new society, could or should the trade unions call for complete self-sufficiency [samostoyatelnost] and independence from the party and state and, moreover, enter into opposition to the party and state, demanding everything from them and giving nothing in return? Or should they become one of the moving forces behind the new social transformations and participate actively in building socialism and communism?

You only have to think about this question to understand why the Soviet trade unions chose the latter course, became one of the most important constituent parts of the new society's political system and entered into close mutual relations with the Communist Party and Soviet state. That course proved to be the only correct one: The trade unions' participation became a powerful factor for the upsurge of the country's economy and the growth in the working people's material well-being and cultural level.

All that we are proud of now, in the conditions of developed socialism, has been achieved with the trade unions' help. The trade unions, following the path indicated, have been able to become an influential force in society, enjoying tremendous authority among the working people's masses.

In the years of Soviet power opportunist elements in our country have made many attempts to wrench the trade unions away from the party, set them against each other and cause a clash between them. Let us recall how the Mensheviks and socialist revolutionaries, juggling with the slogan of "unity" and "independence" for the trade unions, tried to limit the trade unions' role after the victory of the socialist revolution by confining them to defensive functions and came out resolutely against their participation in the development of social production. Let us recall how Trotskiy and his supporters, foisting on the party a "debate on the trade unions," called for a "tightening" of the screws in the trade unions and their immediate "statization," which would inevitably entail the disruption of their normal mutual relations with the party. Let us recall how the supporters of the so-called "workers' opposition," putting forward the slogan of "compulsory candidatures" which the trade unions would put forward for all leading state organs and demanding the "unionization" of the state, sought thereby to eliminate the party's leading role. This, in V.I. Lenin's words, is the "syndicalist deviation," a "deviation away from the party, away from communism." After all, if the trade unions appoint candidates, what becomes of the party's leading role, in particular in the selection and placement of cadres in state and economic administration? The very concept of "workers' opposition" in a socialist state, where power is in the hands of the working class and the working people themselves, is unnatural. In a socialist society trade unions cannot be an opposition force, or else they are not socialist trade unions but are hostile to socialism.

The party defeated opportunist elements in the trade unions ideologically and channeled the efforts of those workers' organizations into resolving creative tasks, tasks in developing the country's economy and on that basis improving the working people's well-being. Under socialism there is no other way for the trade unions to successfully fulfill their function of defending the working people's interests since you can only consume what has been produced, and under the conditions of socialism production is entirely subordinated to the interests of the working people themselves.

Now the opponents of the socialist system abroad would dearly love to "drive a wedge" between the party and the trade unions, weaken party leadership of those mass associations and secure their political "self-sufficiency" and complete "independence" from the party. The intent is clear. In precisely this way it is possible to retard the building of the new society and perhaps to reverse society's development. In Poland, for instance, an attempt is being made to disrupt the stability of society's political system by changing the place and role within that system of the trade unions, which would be "self-governing" and "independent", which would be in opposition to the party and state and would only "demand" and "monitor," accepting no responsibility for the development of production--the only basis for improving the working people's living standard.

Not only do Polish events not cast doubt on the actual principles of the trade unions' mutual relations with the ruling party of the working class--on the contrary, they demonstrate with new force the need for strict observance of those principles: the correct party leadership of trade unions and the trade unions' active role in implementing party policy. The violation of this principle in Poland has already led to the destabilization of the political situation and a sharp exacerbation of economic difficulties.

Why is party leadership of the trade unions necessary in the conditions of the socialist system? The party and the trade unions have a single class basis--they are both organizations of the same working class, taking in the vast majority of all working people in the conditions of socialism. But the party and the trade unions are different organizations of workers and of all working people.

The party, created on an ideological and political basis, unites only some of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia--advanced people who are the most ideologically mature and politically active.

The trade unions, built on a production basis, unite specifically the mass of the working people, of all those who work.

The single class basis of the party and trade unions--that is what makes possible their close, firm ties among themselves. Differences in the form of organization make party leadership of the trade unions necessary and inevitable, as well as assistance on the part of the trade unions for the party in implementing its economic and social policy.

V.I. Lenin attached fundamental significance to close ties between the trade unions and the party. "...Our socialist building will inevitably end in disaster," he noted, "if the transmission mechanism from the Communist Party to the masses--the trade unions--is incorrectly organized or working incorrectly." V.I. Lenin saw one of the greatest, worst dangers to the ruling party in separation from the masses, in moving too far ahead and in losing its firm ties with the whole army of labor.

At the same time separation from the party would have far-reaching negative consequences for the trade unions. After all, the trade unions are the mass of working people. If the mass is splintered, if it is not guided, the trade unions cannot fulfill their original tasks of expressing and defending that mass's interests.

What is the essence of party leadership of the trade unions in the conditions of socialism? In the West it is usually depicted as party "diktat," as suppression of their independence. In reality party leadership of the trade unions is ideological and political in nature. That means that the party elaborates a correct class policy for the trade unions in accordance with the interests of the entire mass of working people and helps to implement it.

The party arms the trade unions with correct Marxist-Leninist ideology and helps them to successfully combat the ideological influences of alien classes. This last fact must be particularly stressed in view of that feature of the trade unions that it is the mass they unite, including people who are not sufficiently conscious.

V.I. Lenin derived from that feature of the trade unions the inevitability of relatively firm petit bourgeois influences precisely among the trade unions. Unless a resolute struggle is waged against this, petit bourgeois political influences could sooner or later overwhelm the trade union movement. Then it will be incapable of fulfilling its mission in building the new society. That is why V.I. Lenin advised that much greater attention be devoted to the ideological struggle against petit bourgeois influences, movements and deviations among the trade unions. This advice, as life shows, is topical even today within the framework of the world system of socialism.

In Soviet society at the stage of developed socialism there are, of course, no vestiges of capitalism and small-scale production on which petit bourgeois influences could be based. Those influences have themselves disappeared. However, ideological and political-educational work among Soviet people not only cannot be curtailed but is acquiring new scope. This is associated with the growth in the volume and complexity of tasks in communist building and the sharp intensification of the ideological struggle between the two world systems.

Party leadership of the trade unions presupposes respect for their organizational independence and noninterference in the trade unions' day-to-day work. That is why throughout the history of Soviet society the party has waged a resolute, uncompromising struggle against the least attempts at interference by individual party organs or individual communists in the trade unions' internal affairs or petty tutelage over them. We find appropriate warnings in today's party documents too. An integral part of party leadership of the trade unions is the party's constant concern for all aspects of their life and activity.

This means concern for increasing the trade unions' role and significance in society and increasing their prestige among the masses, concern for extending the trade unions' functions and rights and for improving the trade unions' organizational structure and their forms and methods of work. The party supports the trade unions in their just demands to economic organs, educates economic leaders in a spirit of respect for trade unions and teaches them to listen attentively to proposals made by trade unions.

A brilliant new manifestation of the party's concern for the trade unions is provided in the 26th CPSU Congress materials. Formulating the trade unions' tasks at the present stage of communist building, the party proceeds on the basis that in present-day conditions the trade unions' role is constantly increasing. The "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" stress: "At the stage of mature socialism the significance of the trade unions as a school of administration, a school of economic management and a school of communism is increased."

In order to enable the trade unions to fulfill their growing tasks in society more fully and successfully, in recent years the party has elaborated a series of important measures aimed at improving all the trade unions' activity. On the party's initiative the trade unions' functions in planning and in leadership of the national economy have been extended. Their rights have also been strengthened. The "Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labor," adopted in 1970, provide for active participation by trade unions in resolving questions of the organization of working people's labor and remuneration. The "Statute of the Rights of the Trade Union Factory, Plant or Local Committee," under which those organs' rights were considerably extended, was approved in 1971. The new USSR Constitution, which stresses the trade unions' organizational independence and formulates the most important directions of their activity and their broad rights, was adopted in 1977.

The most important forms of the trade unions' implementation of their functions is a subject of special party concern. Here mention should be made above all of the further development of socialist competition and the improvement of its organization. Now, thanks to the party's tireless assistance, competition has taken on a genuinely nationwide nature. In essence it embraces all the working people. Competition among the masses, organized by the trade unions, is an important source of accelerated growth for the country's economy and consequently of improvement in the working people's own living standard. The Basic Guidelines reflect many trade union proposals, particularly regarding the resolution of social tasks.

The trade unions respond to the party's concern with new scope in their labor and social activeness. This activeness is the guarantee of successful fulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan targets and of further forward movement along the path to communism.

ESTONIAN PARTY LEADER ON MEANING OF COLLECTIVISM

LD091441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Correspondents D. Klenskiy and N. Kozhanov interview with K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: Quality of Ideological Work": Asserting Collectivism"; date and place not specified]

[Text] "The restructuring of all social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is completed in the period of developed socialism." This conclusion drawn by the 26th party congress was the basis of the thoughts which K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, imparted in a talk with PRAVDA correspondents.

To speak of collectivism, Karl Genrikhovich noted, means in fact talking about the original basis of our moral principles and of what essentially determines our existence today.

Take any sphere of life, any question even of the most general nature. Well, take this one: Who are we, the Estonian people, in the great family of peoples called the USSR? The reply will be that we are plowmen and stockraisers, power engineering workers and chemical industry workers, textile industry workers and miners and so forth. In 8 days the republic's industry now produces as much as it did in the entire year of 1940. Our countryside now produces twice as much output as it did in the pre-Soviet period, although there are three times fewer agricultural workers. Now let us take a closer look and we shall see that our plowmen are plowing the earth for winter fallow with tractors produced at plants in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. Vehicles with the trademarks of the Gorkiy, Kama and Volga giant automobile plants are traveling along the republic's roads. Powerful equipment form Kopeysk and Kramatorsk helps the Estonian miners to hoist shale.... In brief, as the song says, "the whole country is together."

[Question] In our age of developed communications the specialization and division of labor processes is in general a natural one....

[Answer] That is not all! The essence of socialist collectivism lies in the fact that social ties, human, moral ties can be clearly discerned behind economic ties. Examples? Let us turn to the miners again. At our Estonslanets association's Viru mine we have a mineworkers' team leader called Evald Vakht. An honored man--a deputy to the country's Supreme Soviet and a USSR state prizewinner. As far as I remember his team has always been one of the frontrunners. Seemingly there was nothing to worry the man. Yet alongside, on the second sector, a largely similar collective chronically lagged behind and made a mess of the plans. Why? What was the matter? So this noble team leader, having done his own work, spent whole shifts in the "other" team, sized things up, prompted and showed people what to do, sent his best workers there....

The result is as follows. This team is now competing as an equal with Evald Vakht's team and it is led by the young communist Igor Ushakov, who passed through all stages of the hard miners' school under his present "rival...." There's collectivism in action for you! One of the thousands of manifestations organically inherent in the socialist way of life. This approach to matters has also ensured the Estonian communists' success in intensifying production, which was assessed highly at the 26th party congress.

[Question] But if collectivist manifestations are organically inherent in our way of life, the question may arise: Where do our anticollectivist manifestations and instances of moneygrubbing, passivity and egotism come from?

[Answer] You must not overlook the fact that the life stance of people like Evald Vakht or, for instance, our noble milkmaid Leyda Peyps, like thousands and millions of Soviet people, is the result and outcome of a large amount of strenuous constructive and educational work performed by the party among the masses over the course of many years.

"We have begun to shake and destroy the most deep-rooted prejudices, the firmest, most long-standing, most hardened customs," Lenin wrote in the first years of Soviet power. Today our generation speaks with pride of entering the concluding stage of this great and--why conceal the fact?--very difficult transformation. We shall merely not forget that the past does not yield without a fight and that the inertia of customs and morals which, as Lenin said, "have long been polluted and spoiled by the accursed private ownership" inevitably makes itself felt if we display carelessness in even one thing or let matters take their own course.

In this connection I want to bring to your attention several different instances. Thought-provoking information, so to speak.

In Tartu E. Kaldalu worked for several years as rayispolkom chairman. He had a reputation as a relatively good organizer. Addressing workers collectives and voters, he devoted many loud words to collectivism and sharply criticized those who violated the laws, norms and principles of the Soviet way of life. Only people had little trust in him since they had already heard how the chairman, with a good house of his own, had obtained a four-roomed apartment by deception and sold the house, how he had built a dacha using materials and machinery from the rayon construction administration....

Another example. In the Abyaskiy cooperative trade center the people's control workers discovered 64 types of commodities hidden in the storehouse. They had all been assigned in advance to employees at the department store by name, with the knowledge and consent of the leadership, while for customers they were to remain unobtainable "scarce goods...."

Another instance. Yu. Ozhogin, a former workshop chief at Tallinn's Prompribor production association, wrote out fictitious warrants to gain some workers' favor and earn a reputation as "their guy" and he had an excuse ready: He said that he was concerned for people's needs. But a man led by self-seekers is thinking most of all about himself.

There is undoubtedly a common and quite alarming feature in these seemingly diverse instances. It is the erosion and distortion--dictated by egotism--of our concepts of duty and morality, of collectivism and the unity and fusion of word and deed. After all, in the second and third examples, for instance, we have, not to mention the criminal aspect "between the lines," what is essentially a mutual guarantee which is used in an attempt to hide behind concern for the collective. In addition, some of them are not averse to quoting the example of the rayispolkom chairman (ex-chairman now): There is a party member and deputy, they say, who does not forget his own pocket either....

[Question] What conclusions are drawn from such stories?

[Answer] In the above-mentioned instances, of course the culprits have been punished. But surely it is not just a case of them alone? The very possibility of such phenomena leads a certain proportion of people to conclusions which cannot fail to worry us. For instance, here is a sociological poll carried out recently in a number of schools among senior pupils which showed that very many of them are seeking, come what may, not to end up as "physicists" or "lyricists" but in the services and trade sphere.... You will say: What is wrong there--service problems are more urgent than ever. But it is something else which is worrying. To wit, the sociologists ascertained that the motives for choosing a profession--as a store clerk or waiter--could, for a quite substantial proportion of those polled, be defined primarily as the desire to get close to those cherished "scarce goods." Are we far here from the development in young people who are just entering life of a consumerist attitude to life, giving rise to individualism and a dual morality--in a word, to everything which we would in no way like to see in our society's future citizen?

[Question] What specifically are the republic's party organizations doing to eradicate these phenomena and tendencies?

[Answer] Our main concern is to fulfill the tasks set in the sphere of ideological work by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee 26 April 1979 resolution. As the congress noted, it is necessary to improve and to a considerable extent rebuild many sectors and spheres of labor and ideological and moral education so that in content and forms it is fully in keeping with what people think, what concerns them and what they are striving for.

We must rid ourselves more resolutely of cliches, of red tape and of the fear of "sharp corners." Of course, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the congress, we must close tightly any loopholes for parasitism, bribetaking, speculation and every sort of income not earned through work.

There is a large amount of work to do. We still have many discrepancies and a great deal of formalism, beginning with the actual organization of the matter. I remember how soon after the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on ideological work we decided to analyze what decisions were being taken locally in this connection. Well, some people had to be seriously put right because some gorkoms and raykoms had simply rewritten, with minimal deviations, the resolutions of higher-ranking organs. Well, if cliches appear even at decisionmaking level, what is there to be said of all the rest--of organizational work and the verification of execution?....

Another unoriginal approach of ours, quite deep-rooted in some party organizations, occurs when, in assessing the state of affairs, we deviate from self-criticism and glowing tones start to dominate in this assessment. You look at a report, speeches, or even an actual resolution and nine-tenths of it consists of successes and achievements. Somewhere under the screen blunders are enumerated cursorily in the space between two commas, without an analysis of the reasons and consequently without any specific measures to eliminate them. Yet every resolution is essentially a working document and plan of action for us. Why should we turn it into a publicity leaflet, put ourselves in a mood of easy victory, complacency and carelessness?

When there is no profound, specific analysis, then nothing remains in the section dealing with actual solutions except for the faceless words "oblige," "eliminate," "reinforce," "enhance...." Once, in preparing for a meeting of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee apparat, I pasted over the headline and name of the organization on each resolution and then, having read it out, suggested to my comrades that they name the document and institution to which it related. What do you think? No one responded, although there were people in the auditorium who had taken part in compiling the document.

With that sort of vagueness, just try to ascertain how far a resolution has been fulfilled. But let us suppose that a specific and clear-cut decision has been taken (and we are now drawing special attention to this). Here it is frequently a different extreme which puts us on our guard. The energy of some workers goes almost entirely on compiling vast measures and working plans, all sorts of recommendations and guidelines, holding conferences and gathering information about what has been done. Yet they seemingly have insufficient energy for actual practical work in collectives or at the population's places of residence.

Frequently the following picture results from such an approach to ideological education work. People meet in the workshop during a break, for instance. A heated dispute arises on some topical subject. Here people may be relishing an absurd rumor making the rounds of the city, or someone may have seized on a "canard" just broadcast by an overseas "radio voice." Here a communist who is present should intervene, all the more so since he has a relevant assignment as an agitation and political information worker. But look, he keeps quiet. Why? In reply you sometimes hear communists say: We are agitation workers, we work only according to plan, during important campaigns. Or: "We have political information work on Thursday. I am not prepared now...."

That is what formalism means. Yet we talk about the offensive quality of our propaganda and agitation. But to attack means to be always in a state of combat readiness, to keep hold of the initiative constantly.

Here too, of course, decisive significance attaches to a comprehensive approach to matters and a consideration of all factors. It cannot be done otherwise. For instance, it is impossible to count seriously on the effectiveness of our calls for the improvement of labor productivity and quality, unconditional discipline, creative competition, and the saving of raw and other materials where people, because things are badly organized, sometimes loaf around for whole days without work and at other times have to work without days off, where, because of thriftlessness, material valuables are squandered to no purpose, where leaders dissociate themselves from the collective, operate through sheer administrative pressure, and are more concerned for their own well-being than for people's needs and requirements.

Take questions of daily routine and leisure. However, much you may agitate for the interesting use of free time, this will scarcely make a special impression on those who spend most of it getting to and from work because transportation is poorly organized, or spend it standing in lines which, although they sometimes bring many people together, as you yourselves can understand, make no contribution to the formation of collectivism.

[Question] By what means are the coordination of ideological forces and their interconnection with the practice of economic management and people's education being ensured in the republic?

[Answer] There are many means. After the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution we created a republican ideological commission which has become our main coordinating center and "brain," so to speak, in this direction. We have begun to carry out thorough sociological research. Combined political days have won enormous popularity in the republic. Over 55 percent of working people usually take part in them. On these days all Central Committee secretaries without exception, all party, soviet and economic executives go out to plants, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. You prepare anxiously for every such meeting, knowing that people expect a lot from dialogue, that they want to tell you what is concerning them most now, and sometimes also to voice a doubt, to denounce somebody's negligence, heartlessness or oversight. But for you, too, this meeting means no less. It is precisely here that "feedback" operates at full strength. It is precisely here that you derive interesting, sometimes unexpectedly profound and fresh ideas, thoughts, and specific proposals and advice.

Both here and at the "open letter days" which our newspapers now hold, the most important thing is to talk frankly without skirting round or smoothing over acute and "difficult" topics. Only then are mutual trust and the unity of interests and actions ensured.

[Question] Such contacts obviously also facilitate the dissemination of positive experience of ideological education work?

[Answer] Unquestionably. Meetings and conversations with people, buttressed by direct organization of work at local levels, have helped to lend a really mass character to many interesting initiatives. For instance, the team form of labor organization, with payment according to the end results, is becoming increasingly deeply rooted today at plants and construction sites in our republics. It is a real school of collectivism in which discipline, mutual assistance and concern for quality are matters of course and each person's moral duty and there is no place for sloppy work, drunkenness and laxity!

What truly immense opportunities and resources for consolidating the collectivist mentality and ethical, moral and aesthetic education are embodied in the creative utilization of the people's traditions and customs! Take, for instance, young people's summer days--a colorful modern ceremony--or the native region days.... To say nothing of our choirs and the traditional song festivals, which are for many thousands of people a powerful stimulus to spiritual and cultural growth.

In short, we hold in our hands, the hands of the 100,000-strong detachment of Estonia's communists, many levers and means of ideological, political and moral influence. The question is to use them to the greatest effect and in the required direction. That, we have seen for ourselves, is by no means simple. After all, even ordinary garden plots or, say, the discotheques currently in vogue among our young people can, under certain conditions, serve collectivist principles and, under others, produce philistines and individualists.

There is another thing I would like to note. The intrigues of hostile forces must not be forgotten. Bourgeois propaganda centers and the emigre rabble entrenched overseas spare neither efforts nor funds to plant in the hearts of some of our people at least the bacilli of ideological and moral spinelessness, unthinking acquisitivness, philistine individualism and national arrogance. These attempts should not be underestimated--our class enemy is sophisticated and insidious. But there is no reason to doubt that his schemes are doomed to fail. The more efficiently we resolve the economic and social tasks set by the congress, the more crushing that failure will be. The more exactingly we view our own omissions and miscalculations, the more boldly we will assimilate new, effective forms of work with people.

FURTHER REPUBLIC IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES REPORTED

LD101551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Roundup consisting of PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets report followed by TASS report: "To Improve Ideological Work"]

[Text] Kiev, 8 Jun--A seminar-conference of the Ukraine's ideological workers began in the republic's capital today. Taking part are Ukrainian gorkom and raykom secretaries, the leaders of a number of republic organs, the propagandist aktiv, and scientists and journalists. The conference was opened with an introductory speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

A report "On the Work of the Republic's Party Committees To Improve Working People's Communist Education in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" was delivered by A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukranian CP Central Committee.

The seminar-conference participants spoke of ways to further improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work in light of the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The seminar-conference program includes meeting with scientists and literary and artistic figures and the exchange of experience of work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, is taking part in the seminar conference.

TASS--Ways of further increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political education work in light of the decisions of the forum of the country's communists and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations have been discussed by the participants in republic seminar-conferences held in Baku, Yerevan and Tallinn. They heard lectures on topical questions of domestic and international life and exchanged experiences, and party organizations' work to increase the masses' political and labor activeness and to provide ideological backing for collectives' fulfillment of the plans and pledges was analyzed in detail.

MOSCOW MEETING DISCUSSES ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

LD101023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 3

[S. Kolesnikov report: "Tasks of Social Sciences"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Social Sciences Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was held in Moscow on 4-5 June. Participating in it were the leaders of humanities institutes of the USSR's and union republics' academies of sciences and of party scientific research and educational institutions and also executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

The session discussed the tasks of social scientists in light of the 26th party congress decisions. The report was delivered by P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The speakers noted the growing role of the social sciences in communist building. The adopted resolution emphasizes the need to activate research work in every possible way, to increase its effectiveness and to strengthen science's ties with practice.

S.P. Trapeznikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, participated in the session.

GEORGIAN DEPUTY MINISTER DZHAPARIDZE DIES SUDDENLY

LD101107 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The republic's engineering and technical public has suffered a serious loss. Otar Levanovich Dzhaparidze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry and member of the CPSU since 1958, has died suddenly at the age of 55.

AFP: DISSIDENT PSYCHIATRIST KORYAGIN SENTENCED

NC080910 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun (AFP)--Dissident Soviet psychiatrist Anatoliy Koryagin, 42, was sentenced last Friday at Kharkov in the Ukraine to seven years in a labour camp followed by five years internal exile for "antisoviet propaganda and agitation", dissident sources said here today.

Mr Koryagin, a consultant to the dissident study group on the use of psychiatry for political ends, was arrested last February after talking to Western journalists. At the time he said that miner Alexei Nikitin, interned in a psychiatric hospital after complaining to Western newsmen of conditions in the Donetz basin coalfield, was in perfect mental health.

All the members of Mr Koryagin's group are now serving sentences in labor camps or internal exile, or are in prison awaiting trial.

REPORT ON LATVIANS FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

LD101437 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 3

[LATINFORM report: "Deservedly Punished"]

[Text] The trial of the traitors to the motherland Yu. K. Bumeyster and D.A. Lismanis, who engaged in espionage and conveyed to foreign agents information of a military, political and economic nature, took place in Riga from 25 May through 5 June.

It was established that U.S. citizen (Zandberg), West German citizen (Strobele), and Zalkalns, one of the ringleaders of the so-called "overseas committee of the Latvian social democratic workers party" and a CIA agent living in Sweden, who regularly visited the Latvian SSR as tourists or on private business, took part in recruiting Bumeyster to espionage activity and establishing liaison with him.

During the court investigation the charges leveled against Yu. K Bumeyster and D.A. Lismanis were proven and the accused fully confessed their guilt.

The court sentenced Yu. K. Bumeyster to 15 years and D.A. Lismanis to 10 years imprisonment in a strict-regime corrective labor conlony, with confiscation of their property.

TWO CATHOLIC LITHUANIAN DISSIDENTS DETAINED

NC100917 Paris AFP in English 0837 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (AFP)--Two Lithuanian dissidents, both militant Roman Catholics, are being detained on charges of working on the "Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church", dissident sources here said today.

The sources said that Vitautas Vaiciunas and Mecislovas Juriaviius were arrested in March. The magazine has been circulated in type-written pages in Lithuania for over 10 years.

The sources added that the "Catholic Committee for the Defence of the Faithful", founded by a group of Lithuanian priests in 1978, had sent an open letter to the Communist Party Central Committee to protest the detention of the two Catholics.

ZARYA VOSTOKA PUBLISHES SHEVARDNADZE 22 MAY SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "More on Georgian Anniversary Celebrations" and subheaded "Shevardnadze Main Speech" which was carried on page R 2 of the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published in the 24 May Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian reveals the following variations:

Page R 2, first paragraph, line five reads: ...and the country. Such an event is taking place in Tbilisi today. On this day...

Page R 3, paragraph eight, line ten reads: ...been hoisted in Tiflis. Long live Soviet...

Paragraph nine, line four ZARYA VOSTOKA reads: ...vast mineral wealth--petroleum, manganese, coal, copper--and to begin work on electrification and irrigation, which, to use Vladimir Ilich's words, "is more necessary than anything and, more than anything, will recreate and revive the region, bury the past and strengthen the transition to socialism." Sixty years passed...

Page R 4, the following paragraph should be inserted between paragraphs one and two: During the 5-year plan the volume of the golbal social product increased more than 42 percent, the national income produced increased 46 percent, the rate of increase in industrial production stood at 41 percent and in agricultural production it was 34 percent. The 5-year program of construction and installation work was fulfilled by 7 November last year and the volume of output with the Seal of Quality exceeded 21 percent.

Paragraph two, penultimate line reads: ...and general good. Production of industrial output will be increased 30-33 percent, while agricultural production will increase 22-24 percent. Such a high rate of national economic development is also to be maintained in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A good start...

Paragraph five, line eleven reads: ...fraternity, dear comrades. Friend, friendship. What can be more dear than these words! For friendship, as a wise man remarked, is a most essential thing in life. Indeed, there is nothing better than friendship in the world, nor anything more precious than friends. The whole great...

Paragraph six, line five reads: ...and our future. Once again, as was the case 60 years ago, letters full of Leninist concern and attention to the affairs and plans of the republic's communists are coming to Georgia from Moscow, from the Kremlin. And we have...

Antepenultimate line reads: ...festivities today. We wholeheartedly welcome our dear...

Last line reads: ...Moscow Gorkom. [applause]

May is the morning of summer. In each corner...

Last paragraph, line two reads: ...charm and fascination. In Leningrad, the...

Antepenltimate line reads: ...takes its beginnings. A city of unparalleled courage and glorious traditions, it entered the flesh and blood of Soviet Georgia through its heroic history...

Page R 5, paragraph four, line four reads: ...200 years ago Georgia became related with Russia, cementing its friendship with the...

Line ten reads: ...place in all-union national economic complex, and like...

Line fourteen reads: ...become available to very many peoples of the country and the whole world. On behalf of...

Paragraph five, line nine reads: ...of Nikopol and Chiatura, farmers of Genichesk and Makharadze--all these are landmarks in the fraternal ties...

Last line reads: ...and under the sky of Georgia Lesya Ukrainka's lyrical song was hears.

All the spiritual valuables created by our peoples in the past are infinitely dear to us all. But we value still more the present-day valuables of the Ukrainian and Georgian cultures, whose mutual enrichment and mutual enrichment and mutual influence are not only continuing on the basis of glorious traditions but have also raised these spiritual riches to a qualitatively new level of development.

Always mindful of...

Page R 6, paragraph two, line five reads: ...is a long way from Tbilisi. But...

Paragraph five, line one reads: Oil derricks are reaching ever further into the sea. With every passing year, the mountains of cotton are rising ever higher into the sky and more and more grapes are being picked.

Never will the...

Paragraph six, first line the paper version reads: ...of the 26 immortal commissars, be erased from the memory of generations.

Today in...

Last paragraph, line one reads: ...the Lenin Square in Vilnyus the lilac is in bloom and May ("Geguzhez")--reigns everywhere. Soviet Lithuania, a...

Penultimate line reads: ...throughout our country. Livestock raising accounts for approximately 70 percent of gross agricultural output in Lithuania. This is why Georgian milkmaids, struggling to further develop livestock raising, which, as Leonid Ilich said, is the shock front in the countryside today, are adopting the progressive experience of their Lithuanian friends. The working people...

Page R 7, paragraph two, last line reads: ...Supreme Soviet, Comrade Ivan Petrovich Kalin. [applause]

Riga and...

Paragraph three, line two reads: ...day to day. We perceived with great joy the high assessment made at the 26th CPSU Congress of the work of the Latvian party organization, which managed to direct labor collectives and all management and planning links toward raising the quality of industrial output. It is symbolic...

Line four reads: ...telephones, the modern streetcars and minibuses--all good, fine products that are...

Paragraph four, line one reads: ...lives and works high in the mountains. The great...

Line five reads: ...our great country. Energy generated by very large power stations, vast stocks of valuable metals, diverse agricultural products, the further development of sheep raising--this is Kirgizia's contribution to the all-union property. With all our...

Paragraph five, line three reads: ...energy of Nurek, the particularly valuable fine-fiber cotton and much besides.

Paragraph six, line seven reads: ...have been built. Vast areas of lands have been cleared of stones, irrigated and ennobled with fruit orchards and vineyards. The national economy of Armenia, as of all the Transcaucasian republics, is developing at a high pace. Particularly close to us are the spiritual culture, poetry, architecture, fine art and music...

Page R 8, first paragraph, line four reads: ...a flourishing region, Turkmenistan today is one of the country's biggest suppliers of natural gas. The main gas pipeline from Central Asia to the center, along which more than 170 million cubic meters of Turkmen 'blue gold' flow every 24 hours, has become a highway of friendship and fraternity. Along with the famous Turkmen Karakul, the colorful Turkmen carpet featured on the republic's state emblem has been renowned since olden times. We are pleased...

Paragraph three, line one reads: ...where people of many tens of nationalities live, and...

Line sixteen reads: ...Odintsov, Nikolay Nikolayevich Blokhin, Nikolay Afanasyevich Ponomarev, Petr Aleksandrovich Rodinov, Mikhail Vasilyevich Posokhin and also representatives of...

Last line, ZARYA VOSTOKA omits the phrase: ...a big greeting to you.

Penultimate paragraph, line two reads: ...Soviet Georgia today, the day of celebrating its 60th anniversary. Thank you very...

Page R 9, second paragraph, antepenultimate line reads: ...complications and mistakes. The process of healing the moral and psychological climate and confirming positive trends was not simple...

Paragraph five, penultimate line reads: ...and our enemies throughout the world are well aware...

Paragraph six, line four reads: ...the Soviet people. Leonid Ilich has enriched Lenin's teaching on the party by substantiating the thesis that the leading and directing role of the CPSU, which has become the vanguard of the entire people and the party of the entire people, increases steadily under conditions of developed socialism. The name of...

Line six reads: ...defense of peace throughout the world. Today Leonid Ilich...

BRIEFS

FAR EAST BORDER GUARDS--A meeting is presently underway at the district Soviet Army officers club devoted to Border Guards Day. A report is being delivered at the meeting by Lt Gen Vladen Mikhailovich Krylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Far East Border District and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. A concert will follow the meeting. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 May 81 OW]

PRESERVATION OF CASPIAN SEA--The Azerbaijan SSR is endeavoring to preserve its environment. Particular attention is being paid to keep the Caspian Sea clean. Over 180 vessels are currently employed in cleaning the waters flowing into this sea. [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

AZERBAIJAN COTTON HARVEST--Cotton growers in the Azerbaijan SSR are exerting great efforts to have a good cotton harvest this year. Over 80,000 machines are used by the cotton industry in the Azerbaijan SSR, and cotton growers sold nearly 900,000 tons of cotton to the state last year. [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

REALIZATION OF IRRIGATION OF CENTRAL ASIA URGED

WA101130 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[Prof B. Lunin article: "Lenin and the Irrigation of Central Asia"]

[Text] Where There Is Water, There Is Life

"Land is treasure, water is gold." This laconic saying reflected the experience of many generations of the peoples of Uzbekistan and all of Central Asia. For under local conditions only irrigation was capable of restoring fallow land to life and turning it into fertile areas.

It is natural that the vast irrigation and improvement work carried out since October is put among the biggest economic achievements of the working people of the Soviet East. This work continues on an increasing scale today also, which was strikingly reflected in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the years of Soviet power this work has become a nationwide concern and assumed unprecedented proportions and is bearing generous fruit. And this is all the more noteworthy and instructive in that Vladimir Ilich Lenin was at the source of the struggle for water of the working people of the Soviet East.

At the Source of a Great Undertaking

Showing a profound and comprehensive interest in the historical destiny of the peoples of the colonial outlying districts of the Russian Empire, long before October Lenin was distinctly aware how difficult their economic situation was under the conditions of the rule of capitalism and feudalism. Nor did he overlook the lamentable state of affairs in the sphere of irrigation. Thus noting the significance of Central Asia for the development of national cotton growing and other sectors of agricultural production, he observed that here of "159 million desyatin of all land, 156 and three-fourths are arid and infertile; only 2 and 1/4 have been artificially irrigated."

Lenin also knew of the existence of the Barren Steppe, which V. I. Masal'skiy, eminent connoisseur of the nature, geography and economy of Central Asia, described in his book "Turkestanskiy Kray" [Turkestan] as a waterless "yellowish-gray dead plain scorched by the sun which with its fiery heat and total absence of life entirely justified its name."

A book by the well-known economist A. A. Kaufman also attracted Lenin's attention. This, in Lenin's words, "complete liberal, who was inordinately deferential to the bureaucracy of the advocates of serfdom" and an organizer of the so-called Constitutional-Democratic (Cadet), but in practice typically bourgeois-reformist, Party in Russia, knew pretty well, however, the actual state of the economy of Russia and its outlying districts, including Central Asia.

Ilich paid particular attention to the place where the author had written: "...the boundless expanses of Turkestan remain underpopulated.... The soil of many of the 'barren wastes' is the celebrated Central Asian loess, which is distinguished, given sufficient irrigation, by high fertility.... The total area of land awaiting artificial irrigation is calculated here at many millions of desyatin."

Having read these lines, Lenin wrote: "These many millions of desyatin both in Turkestan and in many other parts of Russia 'await' not only irrigation and all kinds of improvement, they also 'await' the liberation of the Russian farming population from the vestiges of serfdom, the oppression of the latifundia of the gentry and the Black Hundred dictatorship in the state."

Lenin's profound thinking was entirely clear: if all Russia were free, its outlying districts would also be free, and then the real time would have come not only for irrigation but also for everything necessary for the happy life of the working people's masses.

And this time, which had only been dreamed about earlier, came with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A time of great and long-awaited changes in the life of the peoples of what is now the Soviet East, including the solution of an age-old and

most difficult problem--water--for, as Lenin said, it was particularly important under the conditions of the new social system "to uplift farming and animal husbandry at all costs," and therefore "irrigation is needed most of all and will, most of all, recreate the region and revive it, bury the past and strengthen the transition to socialism."

These words of Lenin's were spoken at the dawn of Soviet power--that power of the people which had at that time only just begun to stand on its own feet and was taking the first steps on the primordial ground of socialist transformations.

Right in the first months of Soviet power questions connected with the irrigation of the Barren Steppe, which had a sorry reputation at that time, also came into Lenin's line of sight.

A New Time, New Deeds

The regulations on the People's Commissariat for Farming and its Land Improvement Department, which had been approved by the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars headed by V. I. Lenin, provided for the activity of administrations for the surveying and compilation of a plan of irrigation of the Barren Steppe and the Zarafshan River valley, the organization of reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Syrdarya, the irrigation of Ferganskaya Oblast and the building of irrigation works in the valley of the River Chu.

In the presence of the prominent power engineer-scientist and old Bolshevik G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy in 1918 V. I. Lenin had a talk with irrigation specialist V. A. Vasilyev --the compiler of the plan of the irrigation of the Chuyskaya Valley--who had worked in Turkestan prior to the revolution even. Lenin observed to Vasilyev that Soviet power "will be launching something right now" in the large-scale irrigation plans on the territory of the Turkestanskaya ASSR. A big "irrigated cotton program" was being drawn up with Vladimir Ilich's knowledge. Such top specialists as I. G. Aleksandrov, G. K. Rizenkampf, A. V. Chaplygin and others participated in the preparatory work.

On 24 March 1918 V. I. Lenin chaired a session of the Special Commission with the status of the Council of People's Commissars. Questions of irrigation in Turkestan and its financing were discussed and a draft of the corresponding decree was studied. Following a number of amplifications to it, Lenin signed it on 26 March 1918. A report by the most eminent irrigation engineer G. K. Rizenkampf on a plan of irrigation operations was discussed the very same day at a session of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars in Lenin's presence. There were new amendments and additions, and it was only after these, on 17 May 1918, that V. I. Lenin signed the "Decree on the Allocation of R50 Million for Irrigation in Turkestan and the Organization of This Work," which achieved the most widespread fame and became a part of history.

Impressed by Lenin's concern for the irrigation of the land of Central Asia, G. K. Rizenkampf, an active participant in the initial operations on the development of the land of the Barren Steppe, wrote: "Thanks to the incomprehension on the part of the highest leaders of state life (of tsarist Russia) of the economic significance of the resuscitation of Turkemistan, we specialists had to expand much energy to persuade people of the urgent necessity... for putting the problem of irrigation on an entirely natural scale.... Following the October Revolution, we encountered in the Soviet Government a lively interest in questions of the irrigation of Turkestan."

Landmark in History

Truly, the very date of Lenin's decree speaks for itself: 17 May 1918. One had to imagine the situation of those days to fully grasp the strength and magnitude of the unshakable conviction of Lenin and the party that, looking into the future, it was necessary to emark right away, without delay, on the practical implementation of the most important tasks of economic building in Central Asia.

And it was a most difficult situation. Orenburg was surrounded by the White Guard bands of the Ataman Dutov. Active forays by the forces of internal and landowner-bourgeois counterrevolution began to multiply anew. The forces of reaction in Central Asia began to stir anew, and abroad certain people were totting up, pencil in hand, how many more days Soviet power would last in Turkestan.

We would add also that we are speaking about a time when even the system of land irrigation which existed in Central Asia and the irrigation equipment based on the use of small-scale sources of irrigation were in a state of decline under the conditions of economic devastation. Many irrigation channels had been destroyed by Basmak bands, and the throughput of the irrigation network was falling from day to day. The water towers and other of the simplest machine irrigation facilities were in a state of neglect.

But Lenin and the party looked far ahead, clearly realizing that even the most vigorous measures to restore even the existing irrigation system would be insufficient to advance the business of the irrigation of major land tracts of Central Asia. And even thinking about a considerable and rapid development of cotton growing, grain growing and animal husbandry in the region was impossible without this.

Whence also the memorable Lenin decree of 17 May 1918, which provided for the irrigation of 500,000 hectares of the Barren Steppe of Samarkandskaya Oblast's Khodzhenstskiy District and provision of headworks for an irrigation system covering an area of 40,000 desyatin of the Davarzinskaya steppe, the irrigation of 10,000 desyatin of Ferganskaya Oblast's Uch-Kurganskaya steppe, the organization of a reservoir at the Dupulinskiy Bridge "to free approximately 100,000 desyatin for the cotton plant by way of regulating the flow of the Zerafshan River" and the completion of the construction of irrigation systems in the valley of the Chu River over an area of 94,000 desyatin.

The decree contained instructions concerning the procedure and details of the financing of the planned operations. For implementation of the planned measures the Lenin decree established a Special Administration consisting of a technical director, chief irrigation engineers, specialists in various spheres of technology and economics and others. A staff of the IRTUR of 500 was established, G. K. Rizenkampf was appointed technical director of the administration.

A number of documents which emanated from Lenin and which were connected with the dispatch of IRTUR employees to Turkestan is well known. In them Lenin charged all establishments and officials with "rendering the IRTUR full assistance in all questions arising in connection with the irrigation work."

A number of instructions and orders also emanated from Lenin with categorical directions concerning the removal of any obstacles in the activity of the IRTUR, to which he attached the most serious significance, emphasizing the IRTUR's "tremendous technical value."

On 27 August 1918 there followed a directive of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars signed by Lenin relieving the employees and workers of the Administration of Irrigation Work in Turkestan of any additional work obligations and preventing the requisitioning and space reduction of the office premises and apartment housing of its employees. Lenin personally charged M. S. Uritskiy, chairman of the Petrograd Cheka, with ensuring the free passage from Petrograd of a train carrying IRTUR property and personnel destined for Turkestan and with organizing its protection and provision with all essentials "in view of the particularly important state significance of the irrigation work in Turkestan."

Shortly after, a train of 30 cars carrying IRTUR property and some of its employees arrived in Turkestan. Among the Irtur employees were such eminent scientists and specialists as V. F. Bulayevskiy, M. M. Bushuyev, V. A. Vasilyev, S. P. Trombachev, S. P. Novokreshchenov, R. R. Shreder (subsequently first people's commissar of farming of the Turkestanskaya ASSR) and others.

In this "Open Directive" of 27 August 1918 Lenin charged them all in the name of all the organs of power to give the utmost assistance to K. A. Popov, who had been appointed along Administration of Irrigation Work in Turkestan lines assistant chief of operations for irrigation of the Zarafshan Valley.

Lenin's Emissaries

As instructed by V. I. Lenin personally, a great deal of work on organization of the IRTUR was performed by his colleague and eminent Bolshevik economist Viktor Pavolovich Nogin. Later two sessions of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars chaired by V. I. Lenin (15 and 22 May 1919) received reports of V. I. Nogin (and also of N. N. Krestinskiy) on the organization of irrigation works in Turkestan and their control system. During his stay in the region Nogin, fully in accordance with Lenin's instructions, constantly stressed that "irrigation is of tremendous significance in Turkestan. More attention and concern than hitherto must be devoted to this matter. It is essential to highlight work on restoring the irrigation installations and make it the subject of the special attention of all Soviet establishments."

Irrigation issues were also in the sphere of the daily attention of the emissaries of the party's Leninist Central Committte sent to work in Central Asia--S. I. Gusev, P. A. Kobozen, V. V. Kuybyshev, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, Ya. E. Rudzutak, M. V. Frunze, Sh. Z. Eliyava and others. Following Lenin's orders, they all saw irrigation as an exceptionally important organic part of the entire set of measures to restore and develop cotton growing, animal husbandry and other sectors of Central Asia's agriculture. Thus Sergey Ivanovich Gusev called for the "preservation and reinforcement of the irrigation network in Turkestan and the restoration of intensive crops, primarily cotton." "The main task at the present time, "he said, "is the restoration of agriculture and irrigation."

In the unanimous testimony of Lenin's emissaries in Central Asia, each time it was a question of the region's economic situation, Vladimir Ilich both in correspondence with them and during personal meetings and talks in Moscow invariably inquired after the state of irrigation, cotton growing and animal husbandry.

Questions of irrigation of the land of Central Asia were also raised in other directive party documents linked with Lenin's name.

"Second Party Program"

As is known, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin and under his leadership the first uniform state plan of the development of the economy of the Soviet republic on the basis of electrification (GOELRO), which Lenin termed the "second party program," was drawn up in 1920.

It is significant that among the scientifically substantiated recommendations on questions of land improvement contained therein paramount significance was attached to irrigation of the arid land of Central Asia.

The "cotton irrigation program" drawn up by G. K. Rizenkampf and other specialists was made the basis here.

According to G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, to the question as to the territorial limits of the country within which the extensive development of electrification (and, based thereon, irrigation) should be planned, Lenin said: "As far as Turkestan is concerned.... you can easily include it in the plan now." And a special Turkestan group consisting of such specialists and consultants as I. G. Aleksandrov, V. D. Zhurin, V. V. Aleksandrova-Zaorskaya, G. K. Rizenkampf, R. A. Ferman, A. V. Chalygin and others was set up to develop electrification and irrigation plans. As G. K. Rizenkampf wrote: "Turkestan is a country of textile raw material with great potential.... For this reason the basis of Turkestan's entire economic program should be an irrigation system which is organically connected with it and which ensues from it," a system without which, he stressed, it will be impossible to very quickly secure the cotton independence of the country of soviets.

As the economist V. V. Aleksandrova-Zaorskaya, a participant in the compilation of the GOELRO plan for the Turkestan region, attests, her husband, Ivan Gavrilovich Aleksandrov (an outstanding personality of national hydraulic power and hydraulic engineering) met with Lenin and talked with him about the problem of the electrification of Turkestan, and, furthermore, Vladimir Ilich closely linked this problem with the accomplishme

of the task of the extensive artificial irrigation of the region's waterless land expanses, to which he attached exceptional importance. Ivan Gavrilovich described how Lenin was particularly interested in the possibility of improvement of the land in the valley of the River Chu and the land of the Barren Steppe. "Without irrigation," Lenin said, "we will not appreciably advance the cotton growing and the entire agriculture of Turkestan...."

Nationwide Concern

Together with specialists, local skilled craftsmen and practical irrigation workers from the region's indigenous population and the population itself were enlisted extensively in the implementation of improvement operations, and the further it went, the more irrigation construction became a concern of the entire family of peoples of the Soviet East and a striking manifestation of their strengthening friendship and fraternity.

Lenin continued to follow the implementation of measures to improve and develop the artificial irrigation network of the land of Central Asia with unflagging attention.

The widely known Lenin decree "Restoration of the Cotton Crop in the Turkestan and Azerbaijan SSR's (2 November 1920) also paid great attention to the implementation of "all priority work to put the irrigation installations in order."

In accordance with Lenin's directives, the party Central Committee, the all-Russian Central Executive Committee Turkestan Commission and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars and the Turkestanskaya ASSR Council of People's Commissars adopted the decision "Practical Measures in Irrigation" on 28 January 1921. Part of this decision said: "Work on irrigation is deemed to belong to the group of particularly urgent measures."

At the request of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Turkestan Bureau and on V. I. Lenin's initiative a further group of experienced irrigation workers which also included those who had worked here earlier was dispatched at the start of 1921. It was headed by a combat colleague of Lenin's, a representative of the illustrious Kadomtsev family of professional revolutionaries, party member since 1901 and active participant in the three revolutions in Russia--Erazm Samuilovich Kadomtsev--who was appointed chief of water resources of the Turkestanskaya ASSR.

The same year three trains were sent to Central Asia with equipment for irrigation construction.

Meeting with delegates, at the 10th party congress (March 1921) Lenin also chatted with the emissaries of the Turkestan party organization, inquiring, in particular, about the state of affairs in land improvement and cotton growing.

On 29 April 1921 V. I. Lenin signed a decree of the Council of Labor and Defense which in anticipation of the possibility of a prolonged dry period in the country charged the People's Commissar for Farming and its local bodies with adopting urgent measures "to put in order and repair the irrigation installations, watering systems and irrigable areas in Turkestan, the Kirghiz republic, the North Caucasus, the Middle and Lower Volga regions and so forth."

All this was all the more important in that 1921 was accompanied by, among other things, a new complication of matters. The high water level led to the dilapidated irrigation network failing to withstand the increased water pressure and to it breaking down in a number of places. It was necessary to urgently remove the consequences in order to advance the business of irrigation.

The financing of irrigation construction in Central Asia, primarily thanks to state resources and, partially, funds collected by the population itself, also increased constantly.

Thus along Glavkhlopkom lines alone R460,000 in gold equivalent were appropriated for irrigation needs in 1921 and R9 million in 1922.

In November 1922 Lenin instructed G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, "to present a report in the Council of Labor and Defense on Turkestan's irrigation system" and the same month sent his inquiry to Tashkent to Ya. E. Rudzutak, chairman of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Central Asian Bureau, concerning the progress of irrigation work in the region.

The vigorous and persistent measures for the restoration and reinforcement of the irrigation system in Central Asia produced the first results. In 1922 the area of irrigable land in Turkestan had risen to 1.18 million desyatin and in 1923 to 1,587,000 desyatin. By 1923 the Ak-Karadarinskiy and Dargomskiy water dividers and the Ravat-Khodzhentskiy Works had been rebuilt, the systems of Yuzhniy Khorezm had been reorganized on the Amudarye and new irrigation installations had been built at Isfar, Andizhansay and elsewhere. Altogether the irrigated area of Uzbekistan had in 1923-1924 been restored to more than 60 percent of the 1914 level.

Thus even during Vladimir Ilich's lifetime the path was marked toward the implementation of increasingly extensive and significant acts in terms of the irrigation of the land of the Soviet East.

"From a Grain of the Revolution"

Also preserved among the hundreds of messages and letters to Vladimir Ilich from Central Asia are greetings to Lenin (July 1921) on behalf of the workers of Amudarinskaya Oblast, in which they, as "a grain of the family of social revolution," assured Vladimir Ilich that "this grain will bear good fruit on irrigated eastern land."

Memorable and evocative words! Abiding by them, we also may say today that the fruit of the magnificent and heroic accomplishments of the peoples of the Soviet East which have led them under the leadership of the Communist Party to the triumph of socialism emerged precisely from such precious grains.

Currently over 200 irrigation systems are operating on the territory of the republic. The length of the irrigation network is in excess of 150,000 kilometers, while the collector-drainage network is 70,000 kilometers long. Vertical drainage has been developed extensively, and more than 1,500 wells are in operation. The total area of machine irrigation now constitutes more than 700,000 hectares. Some 4.5 billion cubic meters of water--such is the net volume of the republic's 19 major reservoirs.

The man-made Karakum River, which bears the name of Lenin and whose waters have turned more than half a million hectares of Turkmen land into arable, stretches more than 1,000 kilometers. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone more than 63,000 hectares were irrigated in Tajikistan from state capital investments. In Kirghizia the Toktogul GES on the high-mountain Naryn River (that which the people call the river of friendship) and the enormous reservoir built in the complex with this plant have practically solved the problem of irrigation of the land of the Fergana Valley.

The scale of irrigation-improvement construction broadens and its efficiency grows from 5-year period to 5-year period. In Uzbekistan, for example, over R6 billion were allocated for this purpose and approximately 500,000 hectares of new lands were commissioned in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. A number of major reservoirs was built and irrigation channels, collector-drainage networks, pumping stations and other hydraulic works are being constructed in shock manner.

This has been a real exploit of the workers of the Soviet East which they have accomplished under the party's leadership and on the basis of the behests of the great Lenin, who dreamed of converting the desert and semidesert land of Central Asia and Kazakhstan into flourishing and fertile areas of the country. A high and fitting evaluation of this nationwide exploit was made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who emphasized that "the history of our socialist motherland has been and is being made by those who built the Dneproges and Magnitka, who laid the Turksib and Karakum Canal and who turned the Barren Steppe in Uzbekistan into a flourishing oasis."

Toward New Boundaries

Always and in all things looking ahead in Leninist fashion and not being satisfied with what has been achieved, the party is determining new boundaries of irrigation and all water-resource construction. The "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990," which were approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, envisage the need to ensure the further development of land improvement and to commission through state capital investments 3.4-3.6 million hectares of irrigable and 3.7-3.9 million hectares of drained land and irrigate 26-28 million hectares of pasture in desert, semidesert and highland areas. We have to achieve an increase in the efficiency of the use of irrigable and drained land and a reduction in the time taken to reach planned yield on this land and also a rise in the technical level and quality of water-resource construction and the comprehensive performance of work and land improvement and its agricultural assimilation.

For Uzbekistan it is planned, among other things, to continue assimilation of the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya steppe, commission 450,000-465,000 hectares of irrigable land and irrigate 1.5 million hectares of pasture. In Kirghizia the task is to commission no less than 75,000 hectares of irrigable land, irrigate 500,000 hectares of pasture and complete the construction of the Papanskoye Reservoir. Work will be performed in Tajikistan to irrigate land over an area of 50,000-55,000 hectares and on continuation of the irrigation of the Dangarinskaya steppe. The construction of the Karakum Canal will continue, and 90,000-93,000 hectares of irrigable land have to be commissioned and 6.9 million hectares of pasture have to be irrigated to Turkenia.

We are confronted in toto with a Lenin-style extensive and Lenin-style bold and daring program of further action by the party and people in the struggle for increasingly new centers of flourishing farming.

Despite all this, there are still in Uzbekistan, as throughout Central Asia, vast areas of fertile virgin land with a beneficial climate not being fully used owing to a shortage of irrigation water.

As mentioned in this connection at the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress, given the availability of water resources, it is possible in our republic to assimilate more than 8 million hectares of new area and obtain from there additionally much cotton, grain and other agricultural products.

But here also realization of the ancient, Leninist-inspired dream of the transfer to Central Asia of part of the flow of the mighty rivers of Siberia is drawing close. The "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990," which were approved by the 26th party congress, charge us with "continuing scientific and planning developments on transferring part of the waters of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan." Wishes were also expressed at the congress for the completion, as far as possible, of preparatory work in the 11th Five-Year Plan even, meaning the initiation of practical measures in this field.

We are separated by many years from the time of the first measures of the Communist Party and Soviet Government headed by the great Lenin for the restoration and development of the economy of Uzbekistan and all of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, including such a most important and vitally necessary field as irrigation. The business of the artificial irrigation of large-scale land tracts accomplished from 5-year plan to 5-year plan on an increasingly extensive scale and with the use of the latest technology has advanced immeasurably far. Those "many millions of desyatins of land" which the great Lenin had in mind when he said that only the new, socialist system would be capable of accomplishing not only the task of the irrigation of arid land but, the most important thing, the entire set of tasks whose accomplishment was intended to bring the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan freedom, happiness and prosperity have already been restored to life here.

ANTONOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON MACHINE BUILDING

LD051115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Examining the Sector's Tasks"]

[Text] Machine building has an exceedingly important part to play in the implementation of a key task put forward by the party for the eighties--the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development. Questions relating to improving the quality and technical standard of the sector's products and saving metal were examined at an all-union conference held in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns. It ended on 28 May.

During the discussions the machine-building situation was thoroughly and meticulously analyzed from the viewpoint of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The conference participants paid special attention to the quest for reserves for further improving the sector's work efficiency and quality. It was noted, in particular, that one of the most important tasks is that of strengthening and developing machine-building enterprises' ties with leading scientific centers and design and technological bureaus. Hitherto, however, the potential for this kind of collaboration has not been fully exploited. Propaganda of leading experience should be broader and more purposeful.

The closing speech was delivered by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He noted that the qualitative and quantitative growth of machinery, equipment and instrument output should be geared to the fuller satisfaction of the national economy's need for the effective retooling of its sectors. It is necessary to accelerate the development and preparation of series production of machinery, equipment and instruments which are considerably less materials-intensive and more productive and sharply increase their role in the structure of production plans in the current 5-year plan while eliminating from the machine-building structure equipment which does not meet these requirements. The major qualitative changes in production must be carefully analyzed and taken into account in the draft 5-year plans of sector ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations. This work must continue during the formation and implementation of the current annual plans. To improve the work it is necessary to proceed on the basis of the need to concentrate material and financial resources and manpower on the chief spheres of technical progress which ensure rapid, maximum national economic efficiency. In a latter to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on behalf of all sector personnel the conference participants gave assurances that the machine builders will work on the implementation of the party's plans with inexhaustible creative energy and will make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--The Soviet Ministry of the Oil Industry reports that in the past 5 months the nation has extracted 250 million tons of crude oil, much more than in the same period last year. This increase is largely due to the development of new deposits in Western Siberia. Oil extraction is also on the rise in Kazakhstan and in the north of the country's European (?part). [Excerpt] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Jun 81 LD]

MEDVEZHYE DEPOSIT--Nadym Production Association collective extracts 12 million cubic meters of gas daily above their plan from the Medvezhye deposit. Overall additional gas obtained since the beginning of January is in excess of 349 million cubic meters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 7 Jun 81 LD]

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT EXPORTS--The electronics plant in Tashkent has exported electronic equipment to Mongolia, Yugoslavia and Cuba. The exported equipment will be used in powerplants being built in these countries with the aid of Soviet experts. Sixty countries currently import electronic equipment from the Tashkent electronics plant. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 May 81 GF]